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Enthusiastic Made out for Barnum's Theater

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS

Gorgeous Procession Greeted by Cheering Crowds

MASQUERADERS OUT IN FORCE

Guests From Denver Included Many Representatives and a Few of the Senators — A Banquet and Ball Formed the Programme of the Evening Festivities—Yellow, the Carnival Color, Prevailed in the Decorations—Some of the Features.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 25.—Despite a heavy fall of snow and with the temperature hovering about the freezing point, the good citizens turned out today in no uncertain manner to welcome the guests to a fitting celebration of the establishment of Teller county. A heavy snow melting as it fell made the streets almost impassable, yet every train or electric car brought in crowds from the surrounding towns and the streets early presented an animated scene.

Undampened Enthusiasm.

At first it was feared that the idea of making a grand demonstration of the parade would prove a failure but the enthusiasm of the promoters, notwithstanding the weather was such as to freeze both spectators and participants to the marrow, made the procession a brilliant success. The sidewalks were lined with people and the windows and rooftops along the line of the procession were crowded, while banners waved in all directions. Yellow, the carnival color, of course predominated and almost every individual on the streets wore a carnival badge. Masqueraders were out in force and the noise of horns, cheers for Teller county, the music of military bands, together with the small boy with firecrackers made a din that never ceased from noon until midnight.

The Procession.

Promptly on the arrival of the Midland Terminal train, shortly after 3 o'clock, bringing the guests from Denver and other points, the procession started amid the cheers of the populace. The formation and order of march were as follows: Grand Marshal U. H. Martin and aides; Chief McDaniel and police department, mounted; band; fire department; Col. B. F. Montgomery in a carriage; chief queen and maids of honor with mounted escorts; band; trades assembly and labor organizations, civic societies, drum corps, floats and trades display, citizens on horseback and in carriages.

The appearance of Colonel Montgomery in the parade was the occasion of a volley after volley of cheers from one end of the city to the other.

The queen, who is a well-known young lady of the district, and the king, gorgeously attired, occupied a gayly-decorated coach drawn by six horses. The identity of the royalty will not be known until the unmasking. The maids of honor to the queen were: Elkton, Miss Lena Smith and Miss Myra White; Independence, Miss Emma A. Page and Miss Sadie McMully; Anaconda, Miss Babe Bolton and Miss Bertha Hawkins; Altman, Miss Retta Woolley and Miss Marie Fairchild.

Gillett was the outside town directly represented in the parade. Her citizens made a very creditable showing with a large decorated float, a band and a brake drawn by four horses in which which were seated a dozen or more "mountain beauties." The parade was six blocks long in close formation and had the weather been more propitious it would have been three times this length.

Denver Guests.

The guests from Denver are as follows: Senators E. M. Ammons and wife, S. G. Newell and son, W. B. Melton and wife, James Crosby and wife, I. H. Selcomridge, Theodore H. Thomas and wife, O. K. Gaymon and wife, George Gallagher, A. W. Smith; Representatives J. S. Adams and Miss Adams, W. Ballinger, W. T. Barnard, Mary S. Ballard, J. J. Bradley and wife, Blair Burwell and wife, H. A. Drum and wife, J. P. Dunlavy and wife, Eugene Engley, A. G. Estes, W. B. Farris and wife, P. Garcia and wife, J. W. Gaughan, C. M. Hammond and lady, F. M. Hermond and wife, L. A. Hollenbeck, E. C. Hughes and wife, E. Kennedy and lady, J. Kennedy of Ouray, J. Lawrence, Mrs. F. S. Lee, husband and son, A. E. Litz, B. F. Montgomery, Max Morris, H. Murray and lady, W. H. Natcher and son, E. R. Opinton, R. W. Patterson, J. N. Pino and wife, B. T. Rawalt and wife, S. Ryan and wife, E. L. Short and lady, M. M. Smith, Chaffee; A. N. Turney, J. Uglow and wife, Mrs. H. G. R. Wright.

In addition to the senators and representatives, there were a number of the employes of both houses, including Len Jackson, sergeant-at-arms of the senate; Len Smith, reading clerk, and Docket Clerk Kelly.

The Banquet.

At 9:30 the doors of the large dining hall of the National hotel were thrown open for the banquet. The hall itself was undecorated, but the tables were adorned with a profusion of cut flowers, the yellow taffeta predominating. About 200 citizens and guests sat down to a tastefully selected menu while the Hospitaller orchestra rendered selections. Mrs. Dr. Barry of Pueblo occupied the seat of honor to the right of Toastmaster E. C. Stimson, a prominent attorney and president of School District No. 56 of old El Paso. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of yellow Marechal Neil roses to the lady members of the legislature, Mesdames Barry, Wright and Lee, by the local reception committee. The speech-making was brief. Chairman Stimson first introduced Col. B. F. Montgomery, the "bull-dog" of the house, in a witty speech referring to the bull-dog tenacities of the champ on of Teller county. Colonel Montgomery was received with tremendous applause and he made one of his characteristic speeches. Senator Ammons, sponsor for the bill, was then introduced. Speaker Pro-Tem. Hammond of the house followed. Estes of the opposition explained "how it felt to dance at his own funeral." Max Morris made a speech on behalf of organized labor, but there were few organized labor members present at the banquet. Rawalt of Gunnison told "how it happened." Mrs. Lee of Arapahoe spoke on "Women in the Legislative Hall." General Engley was the last visitor to speak, and he addressed the guests on the "eternal fitness of things." After a few brief speeches by local men the hall was cleared and dancing was indulged in.

There Were Others.

The banquet at the National, however was not the only "Time in Teller." At the Masonic and Butte halls fun and revelry held full sway with masked balls in both places.

The skies were kept ablaze with rockets as soon as darkness set in and fireworks were let off indiscriminately. Up to midnight no casualties or disturbances had been reported at police headquarters.

Everybody is out for a good time and everything is wide open for the guests of the great gold camp.

ANOTHER BLIZZARD

STORM IS GENERAL THROUGHOUT COLORADO AND THE RAILROADS ARE AGAIN EXPERIENCING TROUBLE.

Denver, March 25.—Another blizzard has struck Colorado. From all over the state come reports of snow and cold weather. Here in Denver it has been snowing and blowing since about the middle of the afternoon. The storm here was preceded by a misty rain and sleet. The railroads are being blockaded by wind and snow slides. A special to the News from Gunnison, Colo., says:

The warm rains which have been prevailing in this section for the past few days have raised havoc with the Rio Grande railroad in the Black canon. The train from the west due here yesterday evening encountered fourteen rock and snow slides and it was six o'clock this morning before it got through the canon and reached Sapinero. From the latter place to Gunnison was supposed to be the clear sailing. But when a curve, ten miles this side of Sapinero was reached the train ran into an immense rock slide. The engine was completely wrecked and now lies crosswise on the track. The engineer and firemen both jumped from the cab and were uninjured. None of the passengers were hurt. The mail and baggage cars were considerably damaged. A temporary track was built around the wreck and an engine sent from this point where several hours were consumed in making necessary repairs.

A terrific blizzard has been raging on Eagle Pass for several days and numerous snow slides have occurred in Eagle canon. Some narrow escapes are reported. A Denver and Rio Grande train has been stuck in the snow in the canon since Tuesday.

A special to the News from Glenwood Springs says:

"The D. and R. G. is still blockaded by slides in the Canon of the Grand river. Trains No. 2 and 4 from Grand Junction east bound which were held here, returned to the Junction this afternoon and the passengers will be sent east by way of the narrow gauge railroad. No prediction can be made as when the road will be cleared."

SILVER LEADERS MEET.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 25.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, arrived in Hot Springs this evening and have taken connecting apartments at the Eastman hotel. Mr. Bryan lectured at the opera house tonight and an important conference of "free silver leaders, it is expected will take place tomorrow or Monday. Senator Mantle, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, Silver Republicans; ex-Senator Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho, and ex-Senator John H. Reagan of Texas, slipped into Hot Springs yesterday and the day before, un-announced. John C. Sheehan, Tammany's leader, who has been here for some time, postponed his return to New York for a week for the purpose of meeting Bryan and Stone.

EX-GOVERNOR FLETCHER.

Washington, March 25.—Ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, died in this city at 3:50 o'clock this afternoon. Four weeks ago last Monday Governor Fletcher was stricken with paralysis. He rallied and improved rapidly for about ten days. There was recurrence of the attack, however, a fortnight ago and he has been in bed ever since. For the last 48 hours he has been unconscious. The end came this afternoon when his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Perry Barthol, Dr. Babbitt and a nurse were at his side. The remains will be taken to St. Louis where the funeral services and interment will take place.

SPARRING AT LEADVILLE.

Leadville, Colo., March 25.—The opera house was packed tonight to witness the first sparring entertainment given in this city by the Mount Massive Athletic club. The programme was one of the best ever presented in the city. Two knock outs in as many minutes was the feature. Frank Bartley of Chicago put Malone of Denver to sleep in two rounds and Late Kellogg of Leadville duplicated the feat with Woods of Denver. The balance of the programme was made up of friendly set-tos and wrestling. Otto C. Floto, of Denver, acted as referee.

NEW SOUTH WALES DROUTH.

Vancouver, B. C., March 25.—Mail advices from New South Wales say that the drought that is now prevailing in that colony is the worst ever experienced. Settlers and stock men are appealing to the government for aid. The rainfall for the last five years has been insufficient. In illustration of the effect of the drought on the sheep industry, the colony lost during 1897 and 1898, about 8,000,000 sheep.

The annual return of stock shows that on January 1, 1899, New South Wales owned only 41,000,000 sheep, a loss of 3,000,000 during the year. In 1897 the decrease was five million head.

THE PLATTE RUNNING OVER.

Hastings, Neb., March 25.—The Platte river at Doniphan is reported out of its banks tonight and the water is running over the tracks of the St. Joe and Grand Island railroad. The north bound passenger train on that road is delayed here on account of the endangered condition of the bridges. A heavy snow storm is in progress here tonight, two inches of snow having fallen since 5 o'clock this evening.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

Attleboro, Mass., March 25.—A combination of leading manufacturing jewelry firms in the east, including those in southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a capital of $25,000,000, has been formed. It is estimated that it will include over 300 firms in New England and 200 in the middle Atlantic states.

POPE GAINING STRENGTH.

Rome, March 25.—The pope is steadily gaining strength. He eats well and his mentality is as bright as ever. He celebrated mass this morning without requiring aid of any kind and he will probably officiate at mass at St. Peter's on one of the first Sundays after Easter.

FORBES A VICTOR.

Chicago, March 25.—Harry Forbes, of Chicago, was given the decision over Eddie Sprague of Streator, at the end of six rounds tonight. It was Forbes' fight all the way.

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[illegible] Practice Their Tactics of Feeding Before the American Advance and Making Decisive Battle—Colorado Regiment Is Engaged in the Operations

[illegible] RESULTS WERE [illegible] THE WOUNDED

Letter of Them Was from Colorado Springs—Latest Estimate Places the Total American Casualties at 150 Wounded and 26 Killed—Only States That the Filipinos Lost 2000 Killed in Action in the Vicinity—American Prisoners Were Treated Humanely by Captor.

Manila, March 26.—8:15 a. m.—Twenty-six dead and 150 wounded is the latest statement of the American losses in the engagement with the Filipinos.

Today's fighting furnished a specimen of the difficulties with which the Americans have to contend. The Filipinos never, except at Malabon, permitted their opponents to get within several hundred yards of them. They would fire a few volleys from their cover and then scuttle back to another cover, repeating these tactics for miles, many of the trenches and connecting paths through the cane and brush, enabling them to retreat unseen.

The problem the Americans have to face is to drive or lure the insurgents to fight in force. The trenches seem thinly manned, except in the vicinity of Malabon.

The Americans, fighting a hidden foe, suffered a greater loss in proportion than did the enemy. The loss of the Filipinos had formerly been estimated from the number of bodies found scattered in the swamp and through the brush. A larger per centage of the enemy's wounded died than of the Americans, many of them perishing from neglect, the Americans naturally attending their own men first.

The wounded, after treatment in the field hospitals, were brought to the hospital by train. Several trips were made from Caloocan to the city. The first load to start for the city was composed largely of bandaged soldiers, who shouted: "Give them hell, boys."

The gunboat Helena, and two army boats command Malabon, but the authorities desired to avoid smashing the town where there is much valuable property belonging to foreigners and where are located warehouses of most of the Manila firms.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT AND ITS RESULTS—ESTIMATE OF THE CASUALTIES.

Washington, March 25.—General Otis' description of the battle is contained in the following cablegram, received at the war department this morning:

"Manila, March 25.—MacArthur, with two brigades, commenced the advance on Novaleche, northwest of Caloocan, in the center of the insurgent lines, at daybreak this morning, advancing rapidly and successfully, suffering little. From Novaleche MacArthur will swing to the left and strike to Polo; brigades fronting on Caloocan will press forward at the proper time. Hale's brigade on the old line north of Pasig is demonstrating west of the pumping station. Enemy 2,000 strong on the lines. I am endeavoring to take fraction in reverse. Otis."

The war department late tonight made public the following dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, March 25.—Perfected northern movement not yet completed. Otis' and Hale's brigades with mounted troops Fourth cavalry, the turning column, met with heavy resistance over difficult country, and are camped tonight six miles east of Polo and six miles north of line from which advance was taken up. Wheaton's brigade at Caloocan drove enemy one and one-half miles north across river. Hale, on extreme right, encountered considerable force and routed it. Fighting heavy near Caloocan. Movement continues in morning. Our casualties about 160, 25 killed. Enemy lost in killed alone 200. Otis."

SIMPSON'S EXPLANATION

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY INFORMATION DESCRIBES THE FIELD ACTION AND THE MOVEMENTS.

Washington, March 25.—Major Simpson, chief of the bureau of military information, was busy during the day taking fragmentary information of the movements here and there of battalions and brigades and so assembling them as to give on the military map a complete picture of today's theater of operations. As explained, the field of today's action is as follows:

Back of Manila at a distance of about seven miles from the water front sweeps a great semi-circle of American troops. This arc is about 20 miles long and embraces about 25,000 men. It is cut midway by the Pasig river, which forms a natural military division. To the south the arc is under the command of Major General Lawton, just arrived in the Philippines. Until now this has been the field of activity with Wheaton's flying column beating back the insurgents.

Scene of Activity Shifted.

But today Lawton's forces are idle and the scene of activity is shifted to the north of the river. Here the partial circle of American forces sweeps from the water works around to the Bay. Major General MacArthur is in command of all the troops north of the river and these are roughly estimated at between 13,000 and 14,000 men, the others being with Lawton on the south.

Before the action began this morning MacArthur's forces were divided into three main bodies. Far to the right, near the water works, was Hale's brigade. Far to the left about Caloocan, were the brigades of Harrison Gray Otis and of Wheaton, the latter having been drawn from Lawton's forces on the south in order to strengthen MacArthur's command for this operation. Between the two was the brigade of Hale, held as a sort of a reserve, to demonstrate, but not to attack.

The Fighting Brigades.

Hale's brigade as shown on the military map was made up of the Third Nebraska, First South Dakota, First Wyoming, First Colorado and Battery B, of the Utah artillery. Harrison Gray Otis' command on the left was made up of the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, Tenth Pennsylvania, a battalion of the Twenty Third infantry and Battery A, of the Utah artillery. These are the troops, with the additional force of Wheaton's and some recent arrivals, possibly not yet reported, which have sustained the brunt of the action today.

With this approximate disposition of the force, Major Simpson took the official dispatches of General Wheaton and the more detailed reports brought by the Associated Press and pointed out the probable line of action today. It began with MacArthur's division moving rapidly northward to Novaliches, passing the insurgent forces on the left. On reaching Novaliches MacArthur turned sharply to the west intending to make a forced march of about seven miles to Polo (given as Polo in dispatch). By this move MacArthur's forces are carried outside of the insurgent base of operations. This base is at Malabon, midway between MacArthur's forces at Polo and the combined MacArthur's forces of Harrison Gray Otis and Wheaton at Caloocan.

Must Fight or Surrender.

Thus the rebels are flanked and between two strong bodies of American troops. To the west of them is Manila bay, cutting off retreat in that direction and to the east the forces of Hale (or Hale) as reported by General Otis are "demonstrating" in order to forbid an insurgent movement toward the east. They are thus left between the two main bodies of the American troops and must engage either one or the other of them. It is General Otis' purpose as shown by his dispatch to have the brigades of Wheaton advance toward those of MacArthur's, thus gradually enclosing the rebels between two parallel lines until they are either crushed or are made prisoners.

The two opposing forces appear to be rather evenly matched in point of numbers, the estimate of the American forces north of the river being about 14,000 while General Otis places the insurgents at about 12,000. Major General Otis is in supreme command, directing the operations from a central telegraph station. The actual field movements are being executed by Major General MacArthur, who is in person leading the brigade in its decisive move to flank and surround the rebel forces.

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AMERICANS ADVANCED ON DOUBLE QUICK, CHEERING—THE WOUNDED SANG AS THEY WERE BROUGHT INTO HOSPITAL.

Manila, March 25, Noon.—The movement of the American troops today swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade is in front of La Loma, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough, open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods are four feet deep and furnish a good head cover. The American troops advance on the double quick, yelling fiercely, and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volley.

The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position and then broke and ran for the woods. About 30 of them were killed in the outskirts and 70 of them on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance from a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night-time.

Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front, for a distance of three miles to the north, had been cleared. General Hale's brigade had simultaneously swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The line was then opposite Novaleche, the artillery advancing along a good road from La Loma to Novaleche, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order.

Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos.

The Americans who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospitals singing "Comrades."

The Pennsylvania troops took nine prisoners, among them a great naked captain of the Macabebee tribe and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified, expecting to be executed immediately.

COLORADO TROOPS

WERE AMONG THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MOVEMENT—THE ENEMY'S FORCES WERE EARLY CUT IN TWO.

Manila, March 25, 2:25 p. m.—General MacArthur's division, consisting of the brigades of General Harrison Gray Otis, General Hale and General Hale, supplemented by General Wheaton's brigade, advanced at daylight and cut the enemy's forces in two. They captured the towns of Novaleche on the left and San Francisco del Monte and Mariquina on the right, clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river Caloocan. They also secured possession of the railroad, practically cornering the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills of Singaloan, twenty miles apart.

The troops engaged were the Third artillery as infantry, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota and Oregon volunteers, the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Twenty-second regulars the Utah artillery battalion and Twenty-third regiments.

The American casualties were light.

STRONG OPPOSITION

REBEL FIRE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN USUAL, BUT THEY WERE UNABLE TO RESIST THE AMERICAN CHARGE.

Manila, March 25, 3:45 p. m.—Elaborate preparations were made for the movement. General Wheaton's brigade was placed in the rear and General Harrison Gray Otis' and General Hale's were massed behind General Hale's. Under the cover of darkness General Otis' and General Hale's brigades left their trenches and advanced close upon the enemy's line without being detected, General Wheaton's and General Hale's brigades occupying the vacated positions.

At 4 o'clock the American troops breakfasted, and the Filipinos, noticing the camp fires, their buglers called to arms.

At daylight General Otis and General Hale's brigades advanced from La Loma church straight through the rebel lines, cutting the enemy's force in two. Upon this occasion the rebels adopted the American tactics of holding their fire until the attackers were about 1,000 yards distant. The rebels also fired lower than usual. The Americans fired volleys with terrific effect and then rushed forward cheering and carrying everything before them.

Once through General MacArthur's division was swung through the line, driving the rebels away on all sides.

General Wheaton's brigade in accordance with instructions, remained in the trenches. Before joining in the movement at noon, General Wheaton's troops developed a strong opposition between Malabon and the river Tuliahan.

The brigades commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis and General Hale advanced on Novaleche and Polo, strongly intrenched towns.

In the meantime General Hall's brigade swept the country clear to the waterworks and the foothills and Singalon capturing San Francisco del Monte and Mariquina.

SUFFERED FROM HEAT

THERE WERE MANY PROSTRATIONS DURING THE DAY—GENERAL HALE'S BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE.

Manila, March 25.—5:30 p. m.—Late in the afternoon the Montana regiment and the Third artillery had crossed the Talighan river, going in a northwesterly direction toward Polo and General MacArthur with the remainder of General Otis' and General Hale's brigades were moving along south of the river in a position to attack either Novaleche or Polo, being within two miles of Novaleche and five miles from Polo.

General Hall's brigade moved to Balac, protecting General Hale's right, meeting with strong opposition.

The Oregon regiment and part of the Utah battery under Lieutenant Gibbs held the extreme left.

The entrenchments nearest to Malabon suffered the most severe attacks, including a cross fire from the insurgents massed at Malabon.

The Montana regiment near Balintana came upon a block house disguised as a leper hospital, across the river, after marching through the jungle. Four men were killed and seventeen wounded.

General MacArthur's artillery was hampered by the thickness of the jungle, General MacArthur's and General Hale's staffs were frequently under a galling fire, and upon one occasion all of the officers, excepting the generals dismounted, being overcome by the heat. There were many prostrations during the day.

CAPTAIN STEWART

KILLED IN ACTION IN THE PHILIPPINES, WAS A PUEBLO BUSINESS MAN AND VERY HIGHLY REGARDED THERE.

Pueblo, Colo., March 25.—A cablegram from Colonel McCoy, commanding the First Colorado infantry at Manila, states that Captain John S. Stewart, commanding Company A of this city, was shot and instantly killed in action this morning.

Captain Stewart was 35 years old, a native of Waterproof, La., and had been in the realty and insurance business in Pueblo since 1890 when he came here from Louisiana. He was prominent in national guard circles for a number of years and was inspector general of the state when the war with Spain broke out. He was transferred from the staff to the line and was given command of Company A.

No young man in this part of the state was more highly regarded. He was unmarried and leaves an aged mother and two sisters here and two sisters in Louisiana. Instructions have been sent to Manila to prepare his body for shipment to Pueblo.

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Privates Brill and Maccoe Were Seriously Wounded

They Were Neither of Them Colorado Springs Boys—Charles Brill is From Leadville and Enlisted in Denver—Malcolm H. Maccoe is From Chicago.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 25.—Governor Thomas has received a private cablegram from Manila stating that Charles Brill and Malcom H. Maccoe, of company M, First Colorado volunteers had been seriously injured.

As soon as this word was received in this city the effort was made to find out who the men were. Private Walter Farrall who has recently returned from Manila was seen last night and said that the men were not Colorado Springs boys. He said "Brill enlisted in Denver. He came down from Leadville to enlist and his home is there. Maccoe is a Chicago boy who was in Denver when the enlistment was going on and joined our company there. He is the smallest man in our company and was a very fine fellow. His uncle runs the Palmer house in Chicago. His mother was in Chicago at the time that Maccoe enlisted. As soon as she heard her boy had joined the troops she went as fast as she could to San Francisco to see him. She arrived a day too late, however, and we were on board the China. She went out on a tug and as the China was pulling out of the harbor she caught sight of her boy and immediately burst into tears. Maccoe saw her at the same time and he cried very hard. It was a very touching scene."

PLAN EXPLAINED

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO DESTROY THE LAST VESTIGE OF THE REBEL ORGANIZATION.

Washington, March 25.—This was a day of anxiety and excitement at the war department that carried a reminder of the busiest days of the war with Spain. Every officer was intently looking for every scrap of information as to the progress being made by General Otis' gallant expeditionary forces.

Intense interest was exhibited in the news that began to come from General Otis at Manila early in the day. It was apparent that General Otis had begun to put into operation the plan of campaign which he had been so carefully preparing for the last month or so, and it was confidently expected that this blow would destroy the last vestige of the rebel organization, though it was realized that this could not be effected without severe loss on the part of the American force. General Otis deemed this course a military necessity because with the approach of the rainy and unhealthy season, now within a month, the position of the American troops on the outer lines would become untenable.

"A Flying Wedge."

Immediately upon receipt of the cablegram announcing the beginning of the advance of MacArthur's division and the plan for the movement of the remaining sections of the American column there was an immediate consultation of the maps which have been drafted by the military information division. It was then perceived that the American general was endeavoring to drive a wedge straight through the center of the insurgent army, and then by a rapid wheel, crush out one of the divided wings against another section of the American column. Otis' statement that "I am endeavoring to take fraction of the enemy in reverse" was taken to mean this plan. As nearly as could be calculated, MacArthur held the middle of the American line. He was driving straight northward and was to proceed in that direction until he had flanked the insurgent center. The statement that he had arrived at Novaleche shows that he was then about nine miles northeast of Manila. When he swings to the left north of Polo he will have between himself and the bay of Manila about a third of the insurgent army. If he manages to get in the rear of this body the insurgents will be fairly cornered in a triangle formed by the bay on one side, MacArthur's force on the northeast and Wheaton's brigade on the south.

Cutting Off Escape.

It is assumed that this is what Otis means when he talks of taking the enemy in reverse, for the statement that Wheaton will press forward at the proper time is regarded as an indication that it will be his duty to close up the triangle and prevent the escape of the insurgents. The only hope of the latter would appear in retreating before MacArthur's advance so rapidly as to prevent being cornered and being driven back on Wheaton, but even in this case their force would be split in two and their position would be untenable for any length of time.

General Corbin's attention was called to the indication from the cablegram that the engagement seemed to be general along the American lines from the pumping station west of Manila and near the river, clear around to a point due north, of a vast crescent twenty miles long. He expressed the belief that this was only apparent; that as Otis has used the word "demonstrating" in speaking of the brigade stationed at the waterworks it was evident that Otis' purpose was to detract the attention of the enemy from the main point of attack on the north. At any rate, it would serve to prevent the insurgents from concerting to oppose MacArthur's advance from the rear that through an attack by the Americans from the direction of the pumping station they would be flanked.

Executed Like Clockwork.

It was noted that the movement was being executed like clockwork. It was necessarily one of great rapidity, yet the officials noted with delight the perfection of the arrangements as revealed in the press dispatches, the rapid work of the signal men well up with the troops in the advance running their wires, the ambulance corps close up to the fighting lines and the pressing forward of supplies.

An inquiry was made as to why so large a proportion of the volunteer troops was thrown into the advance. It was answered at the department that these particular volunteers were actually more veteranized than many of the

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Great Britain and France Reach Agreement

SATISFACTORILY SETTLED

Reception of the Agreement by Europe is Quite Favorable

FRENCH VESTS FOR FRANCE

Soudanese Experts Predict Trouble for Her in the Region Around Lake Tchad—The London Speaker Discusses the Execution of Mrs. Place and the Windsor Hotel Fire—French Deputies are Agitated Over the Question of Raising Their Salaries.

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London, March 25.—A red letter page in the history of Africa was turned this week when Great Britain and France came to an agreement parceling out the last portion of Africa still open to "grabbers." The agreement disposes of hundreds of thousands of square miles, leaving only four recognized independent states throughout the continent—Morocco, Abyssinia, Liberia and the Orange Free State. The settlement has given satisfaction to Great Britain, where it is generally considered fair for both parties and as having special value in finally averting, as far as diplomatic documents can, future disputes. Moreover, an important feature of the agreement providing equality in the treatment of the territory between Lake Tchad and the Nile is that it does not hamper Great Britain in the least, as her free trade system would have secured the commercial rights of France while the French concession of equal rights improves the English position. In the face of French colonial protection, this is the most valuable advantage for Great Britain, which is fully appreciated here.

Favorably Received.

The reception of the agreement by Europe is decidedly favorable. The Russians do not seem to care, the Germans apparently hope for compensation elsewhere and are not sorry to see France's hands full of colonial embarrassments, while in France, except for colonial faddists and inveterate Anglophobes, the majority are dazzled by the empire secured to them, which they picture to themselves as a second India, and they also heave a sigh of relief at the fact that the matter has finally been adjusted.

The French government is hurrying the bill to a ratification and it is expected that it will be voted by the chamber of deputies on Monday. M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, counts on a good majority.

One good result of the agreement is seen in the announcement published in the Echo de Paris today of the suspension of military defense for the defense of Corsica, Algeria and Tunis and the return of the troops recently sent to Algeria and Tunis and the coast towns of France, owing to the tension of the Anglo-French relations.

A Hornet's Nest.

Soudanese experts predict that the French will find they have a hornet's nest in the region around Lake Tchad, where several potentates hold sway. The leading ruler is Raheh, formerly a slave in upper Egypt, who went westward and carved an empire for himself with his sword. He is now styled the "African Napoleon," has an army of 40,000 men and rules the territory southwest of Lake Tchad. He is at loggerheads with the neighboring sultan of Wadai, whose country is also included in the French sphere and who has nearly 3,000,000 followers among the Senoussi and whose troops are said to be led by Europeans. France's policy is to end the mutual hatreds between Raheh and Wadai, but, if this leads to an attempt to subdue either of them she will have a tremendous struggle before her especially in the case of Wadai, as thousands of Senouss live in Tunis and Algeria and would probably make common cause with their co-religionists in Wadai, involving a conflagration in France's north African possessions.

Slatin Pasha in an interview is quoted as saying, "France's conquest of her new protectorate will be very difficult and will entail many sacrifices."

American Temperament.

The Windsor hotel fire and the execution of Mrs. Place furnish the Speaker with material for a dissertation on American temperament in which the paper warmly defends Governor Roosevelt. It says:

"The execution excited an indignant clamor, but why anybody should sympathize with the woman it is difficult to imagine. We do not hear any clamor against the keepers of death traps and the victims of the Windsor hotel do not arouse that passion of pity which was bestowed upon that wild human beast justly punished for her crime. Men and women who rave because a murderess has an electric wire attached to her bare leg cannot see that it is criminal to build a hotel which, when a curtain ignites, burns like tissue paper. We should be glad if Governor Roosevelt and a few resolute, hard-headed men of the same type force the municipal administration of New York to close hotels which cannot stand a reasonable test of security. Then the reformers might await the ruin of their political careers with equanimity."

French Deputies' Salaries.

The French deputies are now agitated over the question of raising their salaries. A proposal was introduced in the chamber yesterday to increase the senators and deputies from 9,000 to 15,000 francs. The deputies who are poor warmly supported the measure. One deputy, M. Aristide Boyer, frankly supported the proposal on the ground that it would place the deputies out of the way of corruption which brought a severe rebuke on his head from the president of the chamber.

It appears that the proposed increase was set on foot by the wives of struggling legislators who looked forward with consternation to an upward bound of prices during the expositon of 1900.

The Pope's Acuteness.

The representative of the Associated Press has had an interview with Mgr. Brindle, the new coadjutor of Cardinal Vaughan, who has just returned from Rome and who had an audience with the pope a week ago. They conversed at length on important topics, his holiness displaying his usual acuteness and animated and varied thought. Mgr. Brindle says the pontiff's eyes are like those

(Continued on Page 2)

PLAN EXPLAINED

(Continued from Page 1.)

regulars. They have been in service now nearly a year and in that time have have seen more fighting than any other branch of the army. They have an advantage over the regulars who have just arrived, in their knowledge of jungle fighting, acquired through their long stay at Manila. Then it is said to be the part of prudence to maintain a strong reserve of the most reliable men in such a movement as that now going on and General Otis in his dispatch of yesterday emphasized the necessity of maintaining the old battle lines surrounding the city.

Importance of the Railroad.

Great satisfaction was expressed at the press report that American troops had captured the railroad leading to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters. The great danger to which the American army has been exposed has been the cutting of the line of communication with Manila preventing the supplies from reaching the outposts.

Great difficulty has already been experienced in maintaining the transport service over the road owing to the great length of the American line, but with this railroad in its possession the task will be reduced to fully one-half the difficulty, if, indeed, it is a necessity to longer maintain these extreme outposts.

Praised the Strategy.

Although the end was not known when the department closed, the greatest confidence was shown by the officials in the complete success of the American arms and there was nothing but praise heard for the strategy exhibited by Otis and his generals. MacArthur especially came in for commendation, being the active leader of the advancing column thrown first against the insurgents' lines. The opinion expressed at the department was that the American troops would bivouac on the field, or rather in the jungle, and would take up the forward movement immediately after the sun rises tomorrow. There was no question about stopping at this point; the movement was intended to break the rebel power and it would be pushed to the utmost until the rebels surrendered or fled beyond reach in the mountains and jungles.

The Respective Forces.

It is said at the department that Otis has under his command in Manila and vicinity about 27,000 soldiers, Aguinaldo, according to Otis' report, has about 30,000 armed men. General Corbin estimates that the American flying column was about 10,000 men strong. The insurgents, according to Otis, had about 12,000 men in line. But Aguinaldo's reserve, 18,000 strong, is not far distant from the scene of the firing line: indeed, it is suspected that some of them, including the leader himself, may have been drawn into today's struggle, in which case the odds would have been heavily against the Americans. The latter appear to be taking full advantage of the great assistance to be found in the possession of the railroad, for their movement today was generally parallel to the road at all points.

There is a possibility of confusion over the names of Generals Hale and Hall. General Irving Hale was colonel of the Colorado infantry and has been promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers. General Robert H. Hall was formerly colonel of the Fourth infantry and has been promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers. Both of these men were in the engagements of today north of Manila.

LATEST NEWS IS FAVORABLE.

Manila, March 27.—9:15 a. m.—The Filipinos are burning their stronghold at Malabon and their forces are fleeing from the city in the direction of Malolos. General MacArthur's division is pushing toward Malabon.

The insurgents will make their last stand probably at Malolos.

11:35 a. m.—The Americans this morning found the important town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

Today the Washington volunteers, who held Pasig yesterday had an engagement with a band of insurgents who drove in their outposts. In their fight the Filipinos lost several men.

OTIS' DISPATCHES

OFFICIAL REPORTS RECEIVED DURING THE DAY BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FROM GENERAL OTIS AT MANILA.

Washington, March 26.—Advices from General Otis were watched with keenest interest by war department officials today and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, who in the absence of Secretary Alger, is acting secretary of war, remained in his office throughout the day in order to keep in close touch with the progress of the fighting. Many army officers and their officials were also at the department and the president was kept advised as to the developments as indicated by General Otis' dispatches. Early this morning the first message from General Otis was received and was soon followed by others whose contents gave the officials their first general idea of the operations of the last two days.

The list of killed and wounded which General Otis had promised, was waited anxiously by the department and the friends and relatives here of the officers and men in the Philippines but it was late in the afternoon before it was received. Much regret was expressed at the death of Colonel Egbert. He was among those who distinguished themselves at Santiago, being wounded at San Juan and breveted for his conduct.

Manila, March 26.—4:30 p. m.—MacArthur has driven the enemy strongly entrenched in large force north of Polo; will continue to press him; insurgents have strong entrenchments from Caloocan to Malolos which have taken them months to construct.

Otis.

Manila, March 26.—Attacks on hill and pumping station last night easily repulsed. MacArthur with moving column has driven enemy but cannot gain point north of Polo on account of roughness of country; must strike railway south of that point; this will enable most of Aguinaldo's troops to escape north, still he may oppose, as best of his army consisting of released prisoners of war, former native Spanish troops concentrated there, this northern army will be pressed south of the city; 3,000 insurgent troops from southern Luzon provinces have concentrated. Lawton will take care of them. Affairs satisfactory.

Otis.

Manila, March 26.—Entire casualties yesterday, one officer, 25 enlisted men killed. Captain Stuart, First Colorado. List cabled immediately. Today's fighting south and around Polo determined. MacArthur with three brigades united, having artillery cavalry engaging enemy. Colonel Egbert, 22nd infantry, killed. Our loss thus far moderate. Enemy's heavy. Gunboats on coast and in estuaries west of Polo; troops in excellent condition and spirits.

Otis.

The war department tonight received the following:

Manila, March 26.—MacArthur advanced beyond Newcanayan, two miles beyond Polo, nine miles from Manila and 15 miles from Malolos; railroad will be repaired to advance point tomorrow and troops supplied by cars; MacArthur will press on tomorrow; is now in open country. Insurgents stoutly resisting behind succeeding lines of intrenchments from which troops continually drive them. City perfectly quiet and native inhabitants appear to be relieved of anxiety and fear of insurgents. Captain Krayenbuhl, commissary lieutenant, Third artillery, mortally wounded.

Otis.

PRESENT SITUATION

VANGUARD OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IS NEARING THE INSURGENTS' HEADQUARTERS—RETIREMENT FROM MALABON.

Washington, March 26.—General Otis' dispatch received at 10 o'clock tonight recording MacArthur's advance to Newcayana marked a direct and important step by the American troops, in the opinion of Acting Secretary Meiklejohn and Adjutant General Corbin. Both expressed their satisfaction at what had been accomplished. The former dispatch regarding this branch of the operations had not been so promising, inasmuch as they had stated that General MacArthur, although he had driven the enemy could not gain a point north of Polo on account of the roughness of the country. With easy railroad communication to the advanced point, the difficulty in forwarding commissary supplies will be considerably lessened. Every step forward is regarded as so much ground gained and an approach nearer the insurgent headquarters at Malolos—now stated to be but 5 miles from the vanguard of the American army. The tenacity of the Filipinos in the past few days' fighting has somewhat surprised the war officials here, who did not think them capable of putting up and maintaining the contest they have.

The Associated Press bulletin dated at 9:15 the morning of the 27th was the first news of Monday's fighting received by the war department officials, General Otis' dispatches up to that time having been confined to the previous day's operations. The fact that the insurgents have been forced to retire from Malabon so early in the day was regarded as very encouraging and Acting Secretary Meiklejohn remarked: "That is good; very favorable indeed."

Secretary Long said tonight that nothing had come from Admiral Dewey during the day respecting the American operations at Manila.

Reinforcements Expected.

Word is hourly expected at the war department of the arrival of the transport Sheridan at Manila with 1,900 reinforcements for General Otis. This will be a formidable addition to the fighting strength. They include one full regiment and the headquarters and one battalion of another and if the experience of those taken aboard the Grant and Sherman is repeated, they will be in fighting trim as soon as they land and ready to be pushed immediately to the front. Six regiments of infantry and artillery comprising approximately 8,000 men, one regiment of which sailed from San Francisco yesterday are under orders for Manila. Their movement will be pushed as rapidly as possible with a view to the reinforcement of General Otis at the earliest day practicable.

MONDAY'S ADVANCE

REBELS WERE MOST STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ALONG THE LINE OF THE RAILWAY, BUT WERE DRIVEN BACK.

Manila, March 27, 7:40 a. m.—The Americans have advanced along the line of the Dagupan railroad, driving the Filipinos from Malinta and Newcanayan where there were 3,000 inhabitants. Last night the brigade of General Harrison Gray Otis and General Hale encamped in the enemy's trenches at Newcanayan and that of General Wheaton at Malinta. General Wheaton's brigade formed a junction with the remainder of General MacArthur's division at Malinta, and the latter, leaving General Wheaton there, marched along the railroad to Newcanyan. This place was fortified and for 300 yards from it, there were trenches on each side of the track. These were taken possession of by the American troops. The movement of the Americans will be pushed in this direction.

Expert Entrenching.

The Filipinos, realizing that the railroad is the crucial line, have constructed row after row of trenches, running diagonally on both sides of the track at a distance of a few hundred yards apart. This work was designed most intelligently and has evidently been done under the direction of experts. It represents an enormous amount of labor. Most of the rebel positions are protected by thick earthworks, a majority of them topped with stones and provided with loopholes. Some have sheet-iron roofs.

The day's work of the United States troops consisted of storming the successive trenches. The Filipinos occupying them were completely hidden. The enemy poured a strong fire from every trench until they were disturbed by a flanking volley, when they would disappear into the woods and jungle, only to make a stand at the next line.

American Loss Small.

The American loss was remarkably small, seven being reported killed and 25 wounded. It is known that the Filipinos were so protected that they suffered little. No dead insurgents were found in the trenches. Forty prisoners were taken by the Americans and it is estimated that the rebel casualties numbered 20.

The insurgents broke the guns when they were compelled to abandon them.

The Helena and the army gunboats shelled Malabon and the country beyond, while the Monadnock focused all its batteries upon Paranaque for two hours for the purpose of destroying the military stores there. A great smoke was caused, but as the insurgents are in possession of the town the results of the shelling are not obtainable.

A Picturesque Rout.

The evacuation of Malabon was a picturesque rout, thousands of men, women and children, loaded down with household goods, some with their dearest treasures—fighting cocks—under their arms, poured across the swamps in the early morning.

An exploded caisson at the railroad bridge proved a bar to the Americans.

Ten soldiers of the Oregon regiments, while searching for two of those killed earlier in the fighting, sneaked into the city in the morning and found the place in a condition of chaos. The inhabitants, seeing them, fled in a panic, thinking the Americans were in possession. The Oregonians shot several armed natives and then returned to camp.

The American forces did not occupy Malabon but are concentrating their strength to strike Malolos. Malabon is a city of desolation. The American soldiers have been forbidden to enter the place for fear that natives may be lurking there.

SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS

INSURGENTS MADE FIERCE RESISTANCE TO AMERICAN ADVANCE, BUT CASUALTIES WERE LIGHTER THAN ON SATURDAY.

Manila, March 26, 7:30 p. m.—The U. S. troops under Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton captured the town of Malinta, beyond the Tuliahan river, today after a sharp fight. Col. Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second regular infantry, was killed. Prince Loewenstein, formerly aide de camp on the staff of Brigadier General Miller at Iloilo, somehow got in front of the firing line and was shot in the side, dying almost instantly. A German who accompanied him was wounded.

Casualties Lighter.

The American casualties today were much lighter than those of yesterday. The total losses thus far reported since the engagement commenced being 45 killed and 145 wounded.

General Wheaton entered Malinta, which is a small village of huts, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The U. S. gunboat Helena and other gunboats have been shelling Malabon, about a mile northwest of Caloocan, for several hours.

Fierce Resistance.

The insurgents made a fierce resistance to the American advance upon the railroad at Malinta. In addition to the fatal wounding of Colonel Egbert, several men of the Twenty-second infantry and several of the Oregon and Kansas regiments were killed.

Evidently anticipating a bombardment by the fleet, a thousand rebels vacated Malabon last night, leaving a few to burn the town. General Wheaton's brigade, composed of the Second Oregon regiment and the Twenty-second and Twenty-third infantry, stretched out along the railroad from Caloocan to the Tuliahan river, was powerless to prevent the withdrawal owing to the natural obstacles and the strong opposition.

Burning the Town.

A column of smoke at daybreak was the first intimation of the enemy's intentions, but others followed at various points, in soon becoming a dense balloon-shaped cloud. The flames of the burning rice mills and large buildings could be plainly seen from Caloocan despite the strong sunlight.

By 11 o'clock in the morning the only building of importance not destroyed in the center of the town was a large stone church, but even at noon fresh fires were started among the native huts in the outskirts of Malabon, although the general exodus took place much earlier. Many of the rebels sought refuge in the suburbs, navotas and casas, or were driven inland by the shells of the Helena, Ningpapan and Laguna de Bay.

Topographical Difficulties.

In the meantime General Wheaton's brigade held the railroad to the river but was unable to repair the bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy, or to advance owing to the opposition and the hills on the other side. The calculations of both General Hale and General Harrison Gray Otis, whose brigades constituted General MacArthur's division, were much interfered with by the character of the country in front of both, and the enemy was able to take advantage of this so that the operations against Novaliches and Polo were delayed though the right wing of the division swung out, sweeping the enemy in a northwesterly direction.

General Wheaton's headquarters last night were a half mile south of the river on the railroad. The opposite bank was protected yesterday by block houses and intrenchments. Occasionally the artillery and infantry fired across the stream. Finally the engineers moved a construction train up to the bridge, the iron framework of which remained, and began to replace the floor.

Capture of Malinta.

While this was going on the Second Oregon regiment crossed the river on the left and the Twenty-second on the right, four companies of the Twenty-third infantry supporting the latter regiment. A rising clear ground stretched away a distance of half a mile to Malinta situated on its crest.

In front of the village were strong Filipino intrenchments but no Filipinos were to be seen. Apparently they had fled. The Twenty-second regiment approached diagonally with General Wheaton and his staff close behind and scouts closely observing the ground.

When the Americans were within about 200 yards of the intrenchments the Filipinos fired heavily. The Twenty-second, which was holding the center, suffered considerably, but with the Oregons on the left and the Kansans on the right in the woods the fighting was kept up for half an hour, the Twenty-second infantry advancing up the slope through the thick grass under the hottest fire.

General Wheaton and staff were at the time under a rain of bullets. Colonel Egbert, who was in the thickest of the fighting, was shot in the abdomen. He was placed on a stretcher and an attempt was made to carry him to the cars but he died on the way.

Colonel Egbert's Death.

It was a most affecting scene. General Wheaton, baring his head, said:

"You have done nobly."

Colonel Egbert gasped in reply:

"I must die; I am too old!"

No Filipinos were found in the trenches.

Escaped Easily.

Though apparently their force was much smaller than that of the Americans they had an immense advantage in position and opportunity to retreat.

General MacArthur's advance guard, the Third artillery and the Twentieth Kansas regiment, joined General Wheaton's brigade shortly after Malinta was taken, approaching along the Novaliches road westerly. The soldiers were much exhausted; there were several prostrations from the heat which was intense. The dead and wounded were collected in the shade of trees and carried on stretchers by Chinese across the river to the train.

After luncheon General MacArthur's division proceeded toward Polo. The Second Oregon encountered a thousand Filipinos west of Malinta who were retreating from Malabon. The enemy had taken up a position behind four rows of intrenchments but was driven out after an hour's heavy firing. One Oregonian was killed and five wounded. The Third artillery, acting as infantry, with two guns of the Utah artillery and the Kansans had a sharp fight east of Malinta. The Americans had but slight losses. Five Filipinos were found dead and several were taken prisoners.

General MacArthur's division is advancing upon Polo along the railroad. As the bridge is destroyed and the river cannot be forded the advance is temporarily checked tonight.

In the fighting west of Malinta the Oregonians captured a Spaniard but he denied that he was taking part in the battle.

The surgeons from the fleet and the British cruiser Powerful volunteered their assistance and were indefatigable in their services at the front.

CASUALTIES

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS AS OFFICIALLY REPORTED BY GENERAL OTIS.

Washington, March 26.—The following list of casualties has been given out at the war department:

Manila, March 26.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Casualties, March 24, 25 and 26:

KILLED.

First Colorado.

Company A:
CAPTAIN JOHN S. STEWART,

20th Kansas.

Company E:
E. S. PLUMMER.
CURRAN C. CRAIG.
Company G:
A. S. ANIBAL.

Third Artillery.

Battery H:
WILLIAM PATTON.
JAMES O'NEIL.
SERGEANT FOGARTY.
Battery G:
HERBERT ROSS.
Battery K:
PRIVATE THOMPSON.
CLARENCE WATTS.

Second Oregon.

Company B:
H. B. ADAMS.
Company D:
WILLIAM W. COOK.
Company L:
CHARLES HERBERT.
GUY MILLARD.

First Montana.

Company F:
JOSEPH STOCKMAN.
Company G:
PERCY LOCKHART.
STEVE STEVENS.
Company M:
WILLIAM MITSCHKE.

Third Infantry.

Company M:
PRIVATE MORRELL.
CORPORAL CUMMINGS.

Tenth Pennsylvania.

A. NEWALL.

First Nebraska.

Company A:
SERGEANT WALTER POOR.

22nd Infantry.

COL. P. C. EGBERT.

WOUNDED.

First Colorado.

Company A—Edwin E. Pitts, breast, severe.

Company M—Malcolm H. Maccoe, abdomen, severe; Charles J. Brill, thigh, severe.

Company E—Merton K. Eshiolla, thigh, slight.

Tenth Pennsylvania.

Company C.—Chas. C. Walker, back, severe.

Company D—Eugene Moran, foot, slight; Private Frost.

Company K—Vernon Kelly, hand, severe.

First Montana.

Company D—Thomas Rogers, thigh, severe.

Company E—James McCreary, chest, slight; James Enright, chest, slight; John Calanary, neck, slight; Edward McWrary, forearm, slight; Corporal George T. Banks, arm, slight.

Company G—Robert Brown, chest, severe; Joseph P. Myer, severe.

Company C—George Williams, arm, slight; William P. McCarthy, thigh, severe; Hayes Axtell, thigh, slight.

Company H—Lewis Pollock, leg, slight.

Company I—Edward J. Lynn, groin, severe.

Third Infantry.

Company E—M. O'Malory, forearm.

Company G. Corporal Wm. H. Heapling, chest, severe.

Company M—William H. Fitzgerald, arm, slight; Charles Karger, clavicle, slight; Robt. Wormworth, side, slight; Charles Tenton, leg, slight; William G. Schenck, thigh and leg, severe; George S. Owens, knee, severe.

Seventeenth Infantry.

Company M—Captain C. D. Clay, neck, slight.

Hospital Corps.

Gordon A. Peet, chest and head, severe; Peter West, jaw, severe, Eugene C. Owen, chest and shoulder, severe.

Fourth Infantry.

Company G—James O'Neil, knee, severe; Herman Bleecker, thigh, slight.

Twenty-Second Infantry.

Company C—First Lieut. Harold L. Jackson, thigh, severe; F. W. Arendt, leg, severe.

Company D—Geo. C. Richards, thigh and hand, severe.

Company E—W. W. Warcmiller, knee, slight; William Howard, chest, severe; F. William Wichs, face, severe.

Company G—Bert E. Clough, leg, severe.

Company H—Albert E. Axt, forearm, slight.

Company L—Merton Henricker, chest, severe.

Company M—Edward P. Lamers, forearm, severe; Lewis T. Seilman, arm, slight; Nicholas Gearin, thigh, slight; Sergeant Lavergne Bregg, hand, slight.

First South Dakota.

Company G—W. E. Brown, forearm.

Twentieth Kansas.

Company A—Frank E. Stewart, scalp, slight.

Company C—Thaddeus Wilgant, thigh, severe.

Company D—George Nicholas, thorax, severe.

Company E—Geo. W. Cravens, thigh, severe; Jos. I. Hetlin, leg, severe; Andrew Evans, neck, moderate, Corporal J. F. Bryant, elbow, slight.

Company G—Orville Parker, shoulder and arm, severe.

Company H—Captain Adna Clark, shoulder, severe; Edward R. Hook, shoulder and neck, slight.

Company I—William Tull, tibia, severe.

First Nebraska.

Company A—Harry Sherman, jaws, severe.

Company C—Roscoe C. Osman, forearm, moderate,

Company G—Ward S. Roberts, head, slight; C. E. Young, hand, severe; Captain Lee Forby, abdomen, severe.

Company K—Otis Font, elbow, slight.

Company L—William J. Keopman, elbow, moderate. David O. Barnell, thigh, moderate; Edward M. Pegman, forearm, moderate; Clarence A. Fay, forearm and thigh, severe; Ward C. Crawford, hip, severe; Robert E. Fitzsener hand, slight; Captain Wallace C. Taylor, forearm, moderate.

Company M—John E. Robinson, hand, slight.

Second Oregon.

Company D—Sergeant Lee A. Morelock, foot, severe.

Company D—Corporal A. L. Roberts, sprained ankle.

Company B—Private William J. Armitage, arm, severe.

Company C—Elmer Roberts, chest, severe; B. C. Chandler, jaw, severe; Geo. E. Snodgrass, thigh, moderate; Erwin Crawford, scalp, moderate; Earl Mount, shoulder, slight.

Company D—First Sergeant James West, knee and hand, severe; Corporal William E. Searcey, buttock, severe.

Company E—John Davis, shoulder, severe; George Snyder, chest, severe; Jacob Smith, forehead, slight; First Lieut. A. Brazee, forearm, severe.

Company F—Charles Rueder, forehead, severe.

Company G—George Spicer, jaw, severe; Albert Wordan, leg, severe; Geo. Elcham, chest, severe; Edgar Samsan, arm, moderate; Corporal C. Marcy, back, severe.

Company H—Frank H. Thompson, face, severe.

Company I—Corporal Rudolph Cantonben, leg, moderate.

Company K—Roy L. Antrim, moderate, thigh; John Janzen, eye, severe; Emmett L. Jones, back, slight; Wm. F. Schwartz, knee, slight.

Company L—John Bailey, hand and thigh, severe; William Allen, thigh, severe; Carlton Sanders, thigh, slight; Guy N. Sanders, arm, severe; B. F. Bunzph, foot, slight.

Company M—Corporal B. F. Burnett, shoulder, severe; Leon G. Holland, chest, severe; C. D. Cooper, foot, severe; John Blossor, head and side, severe; Albert J. Califf, forearm, severe.

Company A—Wm. Ungerman, thigh, severe.

Company D—C. G. Meadows, arm, severe.

Third U. S. Artillery.

Company G.—Second Lieutenant W. S. Overton, thigh, moderate; M. L. Dupliser, shoulder, slight; A. W. Linter, chest, severe; Thomas Lynch, arm, severe.

Company H.—Corporal Timothy Fitzpatrick, thigh, slight; Chauncey Bush, thigh, severe; Julius Buhler, leg, slight; William Patton, abdomen, severe.

Company K.—David G. Sullivan, thumb, severe; Maurice Reynolds, thigh, moderate; Patrick Cunney, stomach, slight; Alfred Harlow, arm, moderate; Jules Kuester, leg, slight; Sergeant Ear Fisher, thigh, severe; Fred Clark, head, severe; Joseph C. Mor[illegible], arm, severe; E. E. Stockton, shoulder, slight; Herman E. Werner, [illegible] and thumb, severe; Otie M[illegible]er, stomach, slight; Herbert W. Ogilvie, foot, slight; Oscar Gustafson, foot, moderate; James Barrett, tibia, severe; Sergeant Frank A. Lagsberger, thigh, severe; Huber; A. McKenzie, finger, severe; Corporal Thomas A. Galvin.

Troop E.—First Sergeant Alex H. Davidson, side, severe; Sergeant Chas. Hyatt, jaw, severe; Leroy Drundhand, thigh, severe; Harry Howe, chest, severe; William Tuffts, head, severe; Charles Rice, face, serious; Samuel H. Evans, leg, slight.

Troop I.—Ferrer Rankin Neonger, leg, severe.

Troop K.—John Cotter, neck, slight.

Company B.—Captain George B. Forthen, mortal, Quartermaster Sergeant William B. Covington, thigh, severe; Reginald B. Patterson, thigh, slight; William B. Courtney, probably mortal, Frank Penny, arm and chest, severe; Oliver D. Ward, thumb, slight.

Company K.—William H. Hinchcliffe, head, slight.

Utah Light Artillery.

Battery B.—Corporal Harry L. Souther, thigh, moderate; Parker Hall, thigh, severe.

Thirteenth Minnesota.

Company A.—Privates Andrew Mortenson, foot and ankle, severe.

Company I.—Fred Eckman, thigh, severe, Leonard Porter, groin, severe, Sergeant Edward Meinness, hand, slight.

Company K.—John T. Wheeler, abdomen, severe; James C. McGee, thumb, slight. Corporal John Connelly, thigh, severe.

Company L.—Harry M. Glosser, abdomen, severe; Privates Avery Grimes, jaw, severe.

Company M—Paul Iness Huhn, chest, severe.

Otis.

ADDITIONAL LIST

GENERAL OTIS SENDS A SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF THOSE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN COURSE OF RECENT FIGHTING.

Washington, March 27.—General Otis has notified Adjutant General Corbin of the following additional casualties for the past four days.

Additional casualties, March 23, 24, 25 and 26:

Killed.

Third Artillery—LIEUTENANT M. G. KRAYENBAHL, captain and commissary, United States volunteers.

Twentieth Kansas, Company B—SERGEANT MORRIS J. COHEN. H—PRIVATE F. FAIRCHILD.

Twenty-second Infantry—SERGT. CHARLES F. BROOKS.

Second Oregon, Company L—PRIVATES L. V. STRAWDERMAN, HAYES B. TAYLOR.

Wounded.

Twentieth Kansas, Company E—Private John C. Muhr, lung, fatal. D—Artificer James E. Fester, neck, moderate. I—Samuel F. Barton, leg, moderate.

Twentieth Infantry—Ira Wright, foot, severe.

Twenty-second Infantry, Company A—Privates Henry C. Scanlan, shoulder, slight: William Geyer, forearm, slight. B—First Sergeant Patrick Byrne, leg, slight. F—Ole Walme, shoulder, slight. Artificer William Hagebaum, back. —Private John Miller, head. K—Musician Spurgeon Cane, toe, slight. L—Private William J Bunlap, hand, severe.

First Montana—Major F. J. Adams, surgeon, thigh, slight. G—Private Edward Morrissey, arm, slight.

Third Artillery, Battery K—Privates Robert Norfeld, leg, severe; Patrick O'Brien, forearm, severe. —Mason Gallaway, side severe.

First South Dakota, Company C—Privates George Benson, leg, slight. F—Byron Hasting, knee; Sergeant Hiram A. Pratt, thigh slight. I—Private Fred Barber, chest severe. C—Artificer Arno Hughes, thigh, moderate. L—Privates Myers, Allison, hands and arms, moderate. Fred Lorencen, chest, severe.

Thirteenth Minnesota, Company E—Privates Jack Hamilton, thigh and knee, slight. F—Robert Geib, thigh, moderate.

Second Oregon, Company A—Privates Leo B. Grace, neck, moderate. D—Daniel C. Bowman, hand, severe. F—Richard E. Prickdale, leg, moderate. G—Charles E. Cochard, sprained ankle. M—Corporal Frank E. Edwards, thigh, severe. G—Private William D. Collins, shoulder, severe; Musician Elmer E. Barnes, elbow, slight. H—Privates Ralph Hodgens, elbow, moderate. I—William R. Stoffer, chest, severe. K—Sergeant Charles T. Wallace, neck, slight.

First Idaho, Company A—Claude Hill, chest, severe.

March 25, wounded, not heretofore reported:

Sixth Artillery, Battery D—Private Broderick J. Kelley, shoulder, slight, 15th.

First Washington, Company G—Private Robert E. Morin, hand slight, 18th.

Otis.

EDWIN E. PITTS

REPORTED WOUNDED ENLISTED AS A RECRUIT IN PUEBLO AND HAS A MOTHER AND SISTER LIVING THERE.

Special to the Gazette.

Pueblo, March 26.—Edwin E. Pitts, who is reported as among those seriously wounded in Manila, is a member of company A from this city. He was one of the recruits who were enlisted by Lieutenant Bidwell and joined the company at San Francisco. He has a mother and sister who live in this city. They came to Pueblo some time ago from Texas. Pitts worked in the steel works here for some time and was known as a splendid young man.

COLONEL EGBERT

THE DEAD OFFICER HAD AN ENVIABLE WAR RECORD—COMMANDED A REGIMENT AT SANTIAGO AND WAS WOUNDED.

Washington, March 26.—Colonel Henry C. Egbert, whom General Otis reports as among the killed, was born in Pennsylvania and appointed a first lieutenant in the army from civil life on September 21, 1861. He served continuously as a line officer for nearly 40 years. He was more closely identified with the Twelfth infantry than any other organization, having served with distinction in that regiment during the civil war. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, but escaped and rejoined his command, and was severely wounded on June 3rd, 1864, in the battle of Bethesda Church, Va. He was major of the 17th infantry from 1890 to 1893 when he became lieutenant colonel of the Sixth infantry. This regiment he commanded in the Santiago campaign until disabled by a shot on July 1, 1898. For the distinguished service in battle he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers which grade he held until December 1898, when in the reduction of the volunteers army he was honorably discharged. He was promoted colonel in the regular army on July 1, 1898, and assigned to the 22nd infantry whose colonel Charles A. Wykoff, was killed at San Juan hill. He joined the 22nd infantry January 1899, sailed with it for Manila February 1, and arrived at Manila March 4, 1899.

In the death of Colonel Egbert the service loses one of its best colonels.

CAPTAIN KRAYENBUHL.

Washington, March 26.—Captain Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, mortally wounded at Manila, was born in, and appointed to the military academy from Minnesota. He was the honor graduate of the artillery school in 1896 and his last assignment in the regular establishment was as first lieutenant in the Third artillery. On the seventh of last December he accepted the position of a captain in the subsistence department in the volunteer army. Captain Krayenbuhl was married.

Lieut. Krayenbuhl distinguished himself in the battle with the Spaniards at Malate, prior to the surrender of Manila. Two platoons of Third artillery, under command of Lieutenants Krayenbuhl and Kessler, went through a galling fire to the rescue of the Pennsylvania volunteers whose ammunition was exhausted. Krayenbuhl's timely arrival in that engagement saved the Pennsylvanians from extermination.

MONDAY'S FIGHTING

WASHINGTON, KANSAS AND PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES DURING THE DAY.

Manila, March 27.—11:35 a. m.—The Americans this morning found the important town of Polo and a number of small villages west of the railroad deserted and burning. They are advancing along the railroad.

Today the Washington volunteers, who held Pasig yesterday, had an engagement with a band of insurgents, who drove in their outposts. In the fight the Filipinos lost several men.

3:25 p. m.—General MacArthur's division spent the night and morning at Maykawayan, the next station beyond Polo. After reconnoitering his front he pushed along the railroad this afternoon toward Malolos. If the statement of the thirty-five prisoners captured today is true, the main body of the enemy has retreated to Malolos. But there are no more trenches to encounter, although over thirty villages, including the larger settlements of Bulacan and Gudguinto intervene.

Filipino Circulars.

At every railroad station circulars have been posted signed by the Filipino commander in chief, Antonio Luna, ordering all spies and bearers of news to the enemy to be shot without trial and instructing that all looters and ravishers be treated in the same manner. Further, all towns abandoned by the Filipino troops are first to be burned.

While deploring the existence of war, the circular maintains the undeniable right of the Filipnios to defend their homes, lives and lands against "would-be dominators, who would kill them, their wives and children" adding that this motive ought to impel all Filipinos to sacrifice everything.

The shelling of Paranaque was not premeditated. The turret ship Monadnock anchored off the town and the insurgents, imboldened by their long silence of the warships on duty, opened fire on her with muskets, with the result that one man was killed and three were wounded. The Monadnock then destroyed half the town, including the church.

Bravery of Washington Troops.

The Washington regiment had an exciting experience and displayed much gallantry. The soldiers found a band of insurgents concealed in a stone house, over which the French flag was flying. A private volunteered to set fire to the building. He did so and the troops approached while it was burning, and the Filipinos had apparently fled. But they were greeted with a sudden volley from the balcony of the house, resulting in the building being cleared of the enemy in short order.

The American forces advanced from Meyoauyan (not Maykawayan as given above), the brigade commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis being on the left of the railroad and General Hale's on the right. They eventually discerned white roofs and steeples among the green trees beyond the river looking not unlike a Massachusetts village. The rebels had an unfordable river in front of them and they poured in a fire so effective that it showed that they were veterans, probably members of the native militia which the Spaniards organized.

Scared to a Finish.

The American artillery put a dramatic end to the battle. Approaching under cover of the bushes to about sixty yards from the trenches, the artillerymen emerged upon an open space commanding the town. When the Americans appeared they gave a great yell and the Filipinos were panic stricken, about a hundred seeking safety in flight, while a white flag was raised by those who were in the trenches, who also shouted "Amigos" (friends.) Colonel Funston with twenty men of the Kansas regiment, swam across the river to the left of the railroad bridge and captured eighty prisoners with all their arms.

The Pennsylvania regiment captured the prisoners.

By this time the right of the Filipinos was demoralized.

Filipinos' Rear Guard.

7:40 p. m.—A thousand Filipinos, composing the rear guard of the rebel army which is retreating at Malolos, Aguinaldo's headquarters, made a stand today in some strong entrenchments about Marilao, across the Marilao river. In the engagement six Americans were killed, including three officers and forty were wounded.

The Americans refrained from burning the town and are resting there tonight.

General Otis' brigade is crossing the framework bridge, General Hale's brigade remaining on the south side of the river.

The United States Philippine commission proposes to issue a proclamation immediately after the rebel government at Malolos is dispersed, believing that the most effective movement to secure the allegiance of the natives will be after they have received an object lesson of the Americans' power.

LONDON COMMENTS

ADMIRATION IS EXPRESSED FOR THE BRAVERY OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS AND SYMPATHY FOR DIFFICULTIES.

London, March 26.—The Philippine campaign of late had rather lost interest for British readers, but today there is an entire change. All the dispatches are printed prominently and at length. Most of the papers contained editorials expressing admiration for the bravery of the American troops and sympathy with them in the difficulties they have encountered. The general opinion is that the American victories are not conclusive since the Filipinos have not learned the lesson of the hopelessness of resisting the United States.

The Standard says.

"The Americans are fighting the rebels with a dash and vigor that are in marked contrast to the faltering blows aimed at them by the Spanish generals. Englishmen will read with sympathy of the successive charges of the American infantry across the open in the face of a heavy fire. Work such as this has had to be done times without number in the course of our own empire making."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"All the accounts show that the Americans will have to bear their full share of the 'white man's burden.' The experience the United States is gathering today is that of every power which has sought to found an empire beyond its own shores."

The Daily News says:

"The ultimate result can hardly be doubted, but strategically Manila is still threatened."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"All America has to guard against is guerilla warfare and the only way to do that is to drive roads through the heart of the country and to pen the insurgents in corners from which they cannot escape."

The Daily Mail remarking upon the "improved tactics of the Filipinos," who in many cases, seem to have better arms than the Americans" says: "We now see the results of sending an army into the field imperfectly organized and improperly armed."

MINERS RESCUED

BON AIR PRISONERS REACHED AT 11 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT AND RESTORED TO THEIR FRIENDS.

Leadville, Colo., March 22.—At 11 o'clock tonight the two mine pump men, Charles Reuss and Bert Frey, who were imprisoned in the Bon Air mine 13 days ago, were reached by the rescuers and restored to their friends. They showed but little effects of their long imprisonment in the bowels of the earth. The greatest excitement has prevailed in the city from 6 o'clock when it became known that the men would be reached tonight and the mine was surrounded by a great crowd of friends of the men from that hour until the prisoners appeared above the surface. The rescue shaft had been sunk to a depth of 145 feet and from that point a drift of 19 feet was made to tap the caved shaft. The calculations had been perfect the opening into the shaft being made only five feet below the cave. Some time was consumed in placing timbers to prevent further caving and at 11 o'clock, 13 days to a minute from the time the cave-in occurred that imprisoned the men, the miners were conveyed to the surface and to the arms of friends who so faithfully labored for their rescue. The total cost of effecting the rescue has been in the neighborhood of $3,000.

A PECULIAR CASE

TACOMA DOCTOR SHOT HIS WIFE WHILE LABORING UNDER A NIGHTMARE—HE IS NEARLY CRAZED WITH GRIEF.

Tacoma, Wash., March 26.—Dr. Chas. Corey shot and killed his wife today while the two were lying asleep. Corey was ill and his story of the affair is that he was laboring under a nightmare believing his wife was being pursued by a stranger who was intent on killing her. In his dream, Corey says he followed the two from Tacoma to Washington and just as he fancied the man was about to stab his wife he fired twice with his revolver. He awoke with a start to find himself sitting in bed with a smoking revolver in his hand. His wife lay beside him, shot twice through the head. Corey had drawn his revolver from its place under his pillow and killed his wife.

The relations between Corey and his wife have been very affectionate and the authorities believe his story. He is nearly crazed with grief and friends are watching him to prevent his suicide.

Mrs. Corey was a leader in the social club circles. She was afraid of a revolver and frequently suggested a fear that she would some day be killed by one. Corey was not arrested.

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(Continued from Page 1.)

of a boy in brightness and that he certainly is not suffering from any mental deterioration. The pope sat down at mass as usual and intends to take part in the celebration of April 1.

A playful evasion of his doctor's wishes is occasion of much amusement to the household and adds to the view of the Vatican and of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, and others surrounding, that Leo XIII will live ten years longer.

When questioned further on the subject of the pope's views, Mgr. Brindle said his holiness looks upon the domestic differences in the church in America as a sign of immense nervous vitality but is being in no way alarming. He regards the future of the church in America with hope in its unity and as being a tower of strength in the councils of the universal church.

Sunday Papers.

Considerable opposition is developing against the approaching Sunday editions of the Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail. The government was questioned on the subject in the house of commons last evening, a member asking whether it was intended to legislate against such newspapers or cause the postoffice to restrict their advantages of transmission, so as to discourage the practice of seven-day papers. The government leader, Arthur J. Balfour, replied that her majesty's government had no intention of interfering in the matter. He pointed out that Sunday papers had existed for a long time past. The opponents of seven-day newspapers, however, do not intend to let the matter rest.

IOWA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 27.—Municipal elections were held today in nearly all the cities of the state, the exceptions being those of the first class and those with special charters. There were very few sharp contests and political lines were not closely drawn, the issues being merely local.

HEAVY SNOWFALL.

Denver, March 26.—The snowstorm which began yesterday has been general today over the state and has been one of the heaviest of the winter. Fifteen inches on the level is reported at Holyoke. The mountain railroads are again experiencing trouble although through traffic has not been stopped.

RUSSIA NEEDS MONEY.

London, March 27.—Russia, according to the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, is still hampered in her resolution to supply her entire artillery with new quick-firing guns by want of money owing to the failure of his agents to obtain a loan in the United States.

CUBAN BRIGANDS CAPTURED.

Santiago, March 27.—Today the gendarmie captured three more of the band of brigands that has been operating in the San Luis district and the entire band is now in custody. Among those arrested charged with complicity in acts of brigandage are several insurgents, former officers, all of whom, however, assert their innocence.

CAPTAIN G. H. FORTSON.

Seattle, March 26.—Captain G. E. Fortson, Company B, First Washington, who is mortally wounded at Manila, is a lawyer of this city, 32 years old. He is a native of Elberton, Ga., but has lived in this state since 1886.

SCHURMAN UNDER FIRE.

Manila, March 26.—7:30 p. m.—President Schurman, of the Philippine commission and Mr. McArthur, U. S. secretary, where under fire today with General Wheaton.

STRIKE THREATENED.

Youngstown, Ohio, March 27.—Employes of the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenago valleys today gave notice that if they are not granted a ten per cent. advance by May 1 a general strike will be inaugurated.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD

From Friday's Daily.

Mike McGuire waived his preliminary examination before Justice Wing yesterday afternoon and was bound over to the district court in the sum of $5,000.

Mrs. J. Q. Twitchwell and daughter who have been spending some time in the city left yesterday for a protracted stay at Scranton, Penn. They will return to Colorado Springs.

Mrs. M. Michaelson, formerly of this city but who now resides in Nebraska City, Neb., is here on a short visit to attend her father, Mr. Kaufman, who is ill at St. Francis hospital.

Albert Peterson yesterday shipped to Boston, via the Rock Island Horse express, a Burton carload of fine driving horses. They were the property of Mr. Peterson and J. Reid Crowell.

A stereopticon and moving picture entertainment is to be given in Cumberland Presbyterian church on election night, Tuesday, April 4, for benefit of the Christian Endeavor mission.

An enjoyable surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Cradit, in Grand View, last evening, the occasion being the 50th birthday of Mr. Cradit. A jolly party of about 20 neighbors and friends participated and the evening was spent with music, games, etc. Refreshments were also served.

Arthur Estes, a Colorado Springs youth who has served one of two terms in the penitentiary on charges of thieving, was arrested last night by Officer Rodney and Detective Atkinson in Stockbridge's billiard hall. A message asking for his arrest had come from Pueblo. He is wanted in that city on a charge of theft.

HAS LOST HIS WIFE.

Will Ferguson Expected to Find Her Here, But Was Disappointed.

Will Ferguson is the name of a man who has come to this city from Lincoln, Nebraska, expecting to find his wife here. Mr. Ferguson has driven from Lincoln and is on his way to Cripple Creek. His wife was to have come on by train and was to leave a letter in the postoffice telling her husband where she could be found in this city.

Yesterday morning Mr. Ferguson drove into this city and immediately went to the postoffice to get the letter but when he inquired there was no letter there for him. He immediately wired to Mrs. Ferguson's sister in Lincoln to find out whether his wife had left or not. The reply stated that Mrs. Ferguson left Lincoln for this city on March 9. Mr. Ferguson was very much worried and put the case into the hands of the police but they had not been able to locate Mrs. Ferguson at a late hour last night.

WOODFORD'S CASE.

He Awakened After a Refreshing Nap of 28 Hours—He Tells His Story.

H. C. Woodford, the young man from Pullman, Ill., who arrived in the city Wednesday morning over the Rock Island road in a partially demented condition, awakened from his Rip Van Winkle sleep at the police station yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The young man had been wrapped in sound slumber for nearly 28 hours.

Upon awakening he gave a partial account of himself. He said that he had started from Chicago for Pueblo last Saturday afternoon and stopped over at Fairbury, Neb. Upon resuming his journey he found that his ticket was not good for stopovers and he was forced to pay his fare to this city, which took all of his money. At Limon Junction he stepped off the train for a few moments and the train pulled out without him. Not having any money he was forced to beat his way to this city on a subsequent train, but not before having a fight with the conductor.

Woodford says that he only took a few drinks of whisky last Saturday, and that he is certain that these drinks did not affect him. He talks in a rambling, incoherent manner and frequently contradicts himself. He has every indication of a man who has been under the influence of some powerful drug.

Dr. Hutchings visited Woodford yesterday afternoon, but finding that he had recovered the physician did not prescribe for him. Woodford will be sent on his journey this morning.

HIS FOOT CUT OFF.

Serious Accident To a Wheelman On the Huerfano Street Viaduct Last Evening.

Ben Martin, a colored man in the employ of Hunceley and Hayward, the liverymen, was the victim of a serious accident at 7:45 o'clock last evening on the Huerfano street viaduct and as a result it was found necessary to amputate a portion of the right foot. Martin's escape from death or more serious injury, was rather remarkable, as he was thrown directly under the wheels of a trolley car.

Just how Martin fell under the car cannot positively be stated as accounts differ. It seems that Martin, accompanied by Sadie Smith and Austin Jenkins and wife started out for a wheel ride to Manitou. They had reached the top of the viaduct and stopped to speak with some friends. Jenkins and wife had started ahead and the other two members of the party were some distance behind. In remounting his wheel Martin attempted to get out of the path of some other wheelmen and in doing so fell under the car which was approaching the city. The car was in charge of Motorman Renwick and Conductor Zememan. The accident occurred so quickly that the motorman had no time to stop the car before it had passed over the unfortunate man, crushing his right foot badly, but aside from a few bruises he was uninjured.

Martin was removed to the office of Dr. J. E. White, where Dr. White and Dr. Maffett amputated the foot at the instep. He stood the operation well and was later removed to the St. Francis hospital.

PERRY TO GET LIFE SENTENCE.

Motion for New Trial in His Case Has Been Denied.

Joseph Perry, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Emily Munsig of Victor has been denied a new trial in the district court.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Harris rendered his decision in the motion for a new trial, which was argued by Perry's attorneys last Wednesday. The court denied the motion on the grounds that the reasons set up were insufficient. Attorney McParlin made a motion for arrest of judgment and it was set for a hearing this morning at 10 o'clock. In the meantime Perry has been remanded to jail.

A motion for arrest of judgment is more a matter of form than anything else. It is rarely heeded by the court. In all probability Perry will be sentenced to spend the remainder of his days in the penitentiary at Canon City.

A sequel to the commission allowed M. A. Leddy for disposing of $40,000 worth of bonds for the town of Manitou, came up in the district court yesterday in the shape of a suit entitled The Town of Manitou, a municipal corporation and A. N. Frowine, treasurer, vs. The First National Bank of Colorado Springs, to recover $1,335.78.

The complaint recites an alleged agreement entered into between A. G. Lewis, former mayor of Manitou, and Lou Fowler, town clerk, whereby M. A. Leddy was to receive 3 per cent. commission for the sale of the $40,000 worth of bonds within a certain time. It recites the sale of the bonds and the drawing of two warrants—one upon the water fund and one upon the contingent fund—for the aggregate sum of $1,200 in payment of the commission earned by Leddy. The contract with Leddy, the drawing of the warrants, and all matters connected with the transaction are declared to have been illegal for the same reasons set out by W. H. Rogers in the suit for an injunction to restrain the treasurer of Manitou from paying the warrants which was brought a few days ago by himself and wife. It is alleged, in brief, that no commission can be paid upon the sale of bonds if they are sold at par; that no resolution was adopted by the board of trustees of the town authorizing such agreement; that the treasurer of the town had no right to draw warrants upon the water or contingent fund for such a purpose; that the contract entered into was in excess of the powers of those who made it; that there was no appropriation in the appropriation ordinance for 1897 for the restoration of the money drawn from the funds mentioned to pay the commission.

Ask Judgment.

The complaint then recites the publication of a notice in the Manitou Journal announcing that the warrants would be paid March 20, and the filing of the Rogers injunction suit on March 13. The sale of the warrants to the First National bank of this city on October 20, 1897, by M. A. Leddy, is also told. The complaint then alleges that the funds of the town of Manitou are deposited in the First National bank, and that on March 17 there was on deposit in the said bank funds considerably in excess of the amount called for by the two warrants referred to. It is stated that on March 20 the bank unlawfully took from said funds of the town of Manitou and appropriated to its own use the sum of $1,335.78, representing the amount due upon the warrants which it purchased from Leddy. A check drawn upon the bank for the sum mentioned by the treasurer of Manitou was endorsed, "No Funds. A. Sutton, Cashier." The complaint avers that the bank had full knowledge of the injunction proceedings and the fact that a temporary injunction had issued out of court, but that it did not respect the same; that it appropriated the money as alleged and that it refuses to return the same to the funds which stand to the credit of the town of Manitou in the said bank.

It is further stated that the bank took the money without any check signed by the treasurer of the said town. Judgment is asked for against the bank for $1,335.78, interest from March 20, 1899, and costs of suit.

Smith Released.

J. S. Smith, a colored man who has been languishing in jail for the past 11 months for an assault upon another with a deadly weapon, was released yesterday upon petition of counsel in the case and with the consent of the district attorney. Smith was in a shooting scrape on Moreno avenue about a year ago and managed to wing his man, but the latter subsequently recovered. Smith owned no property that could be attached for costs incurred in the suit and he was therefore ordered released.

The case against McGlynn, charged with larceny, was nolled.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

DIAMONDS STOLEN.

House of A. E. Ford Was Robbed on Thursday Evening.

The house of A. E. Ford at 203 North Wahsatch avenue was broken into Thursday evening and one of the most deliberate burglaries in the history of Colorado Springs was successfully perpetrated. The burglars were after diamonds to the value of $300 which they evidently knew were in the house and since their visit neither diamonds nor visitors have been seen.

Forced a Window Open.

There was no one in the house at the time of the burglary. Mr. Ford and all other occupants of the house had gone away and did not expect to get back until late in the evening. It was probably between eight and nine o'clock when the burglars arrived.

They went to the rear of the house and forced a window open. It had been locked securely but the robbers evidently knew their business, the lock being sprung with little damage to the window. They went directly through the house to the room where the diamonds were, disturbing nothing to any extent in other rooms. In the bed room, however, there were indications that the visitors did not know exactly where their booty lay. Furniture was misplaced and the drawers of bureaus and tables were literally turned upside down.

Secured a Rich Prize.

It was a prize worth the effort, however, and the effort was rewarded with success. Diamonds to the value of $300 were in the dresser and the burglars found them. Upon securing what they were after the visitors left the house by the rear door, leaving it unlocked.

When Mr. Ford returned he readily discovered the burglary. He reported the affair to the police later in the night and officers immediately went to work upon the case.

Left Officers a Clue.

The burglars did not leave their work free from clews as to their method and identity, however. It was apparent to the officers upon entering the house, that the visitors had not been certain that the house was vacant when they entered and that they left in a hurry which would indicate that they were frightened away.

$20,000 IN TWO DAYS.

Building Inspector Roby is keeping up the activity in his office which he started early in the month and it is likely that March is going to prove a record breaker in the building line in some respects. The record for the past two days has been an aggregate of over $20,000, which will swell the total for the first 24 days of March to $91,000 with more good figures in sight.

The permits issued during the past two days are as follows:

C. E. Tyler, cottage, Weber and Columbia	$2000
R. P. Davie, cottage, Corona add.	2000
J. R. McKinnie, cottage, Corona add.	2000
R. P. Dalve, cottage, Corona add.	2000
R. P. Davie, cottage, Uintah and Nevada	2000
L. E. Davie, cottage, Uintah and Nevada	2000
C. B. Peabody, house, Cascade and San Rafael	8000
R. B. Massey, barn, Cimarron and El Paso	500

OPENED A PIT.

The north end fire department was called out yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to extinguish a brush fire which was threatening houses in the vicinity of the Hagerman residence on Cascade avenue. The fire was suppressed and in the work the firemen discovered a hidden hole in the ground.

It is some four feet wide by eight long and of uncertain depth, cemented throughout. There is some water and ice in the bottom of the hole and on the ice some railroad iron and debris evidently left there by vags who have occupied the place during cold weather. One of the firemen who is an old resident of the city, stated that there used to be a spring in that vicinity from which many people carried water for domestic purposes and that the fire had probably unearthed that spring.

It is entirely under ground the top being covered with earth and masonry excepting a hole large enough to permit a man to crawl through. The interior of the place is shaped something like an ash pit.

SOME RARE SPECIMENS.

In the windows of Robinson's drug store there is an unusually attractive exhibition of Corean furs and skins. Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse, with H. Colbran, was for some time engaged in the construction of a railroad from Chemulpoo to Seoul in Corea, and it was while engaged in that work that he secured these trophies.

The skins are rare specimens owing to the fact that they are those of animals habiting northern, rather than tropical climates. The hair is long and thick in the tiger and leopards exhibited by Mr. Rittenhouse, whereas most animals of that family that are seen in this part of the world are from the tropics or other southern climates and have short and fine hair. Mr. Rittenhouse tells interesting stories of the capture of these animals in Korea.

Owing to the use of such skins by the government officials and wealthy residents of the country it is difficult to obtain specimens to bring across the water.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A license to marry was issued yesterday to Fritz Cikanek of Colorado Springs and Miss Amra Broune of Philadelphia.

A patent for 10 acres near Woodland Park was filed yesterday by Anna Workman.

A patent for the Great Eastern, Mount Forest and Spring Gulch lodes was filed yesterday by the Dold Mining and Milling Co.

The report of the executive committee of the Good Government club was submitted to the members of the club at their meeting last evening and was adopted and approved with but two dissenting voices. There were probably 30 members of the club present at the meeting. The report impressed those who heard it read by President Strelby of the club, as a document representing a great deal of study and investigation on the part of the members of the executive committee. Some of its provisions were slightly modified in some respects before it was approved, all changes being due to changes in the political situation between the preparation of the report and its submission to the club. There was some dissatisfaction with certain clauses of the report by those who did not vote in its favor but they did not force their protests to any considerable degree.

The candidates for office at the coming election on whom the members of the club have endorsed are as follows:

For mayor—Both candidates.
For treasurer—Both candidates.
For aldermen—
First ward—E. W. Giddings.
Second ward—H. R. Woodland.
Third ward—W. W. Price.
Fourth ward—E. D. Sommers.
Fifth ward—H. A. Wattson.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Charles Simpson, a member of Troop G, of the First U. S. Vol. Cav., commonly known as Roosevelt's Rough Riders, arrived in the city yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. He was in a pitiable condition and was too sick to proceed on his journey to New Mexico where he had enlisted at the opening of the late war. The kind people at the depot telephoned to Mrs. Goddard, calling her attention to the sick soldier and Mr. Charles A. Wilson and Dr. R. K. Hutchings immediately went to the depot to attend him. Through the kindness of Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Simpson was well provided for and the physician sent him to St. Francis' hospital. He is suffering from an attack of malarial fever contracted at Santiago during the memorable siege. Mrs. Goddard and the ladies of the Red Cross will do everything possible for Mr. Simpson while he is at St. Francis.

AIKEN BURGLAR FINALLY CAUGHT.

Brilliant Work of the Local Police Department.

After weeks of sleuthing by the Colorado Springs police department the burglar who entered Aiken's store on the 19th of December last has at last been captured. The arrest and capture of the man who made the daring burglary of the curio store was one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet done by the police department of this city. For months they have shadowed an individual who was suspected of the crime and at last he is behind the bars of the city jail while a charge of burglary rests against him. The man to whom the crime is laid is W. H. Henry, a waiter at the Garland hotel.

The Burglary.

The burglary of Aiken's place will be well remembered on account of the fact that it created quite a sensation at the time. On the night of Dec. 19 last Aiken's store on Pike's Peak avenue was entered through a window at the side of the building and a number of valuable articles were taken by the burglar. It was a most mysterious case and ever since the bold burglary had been committed the police had been puzzling over the affair. The burglar made a bold stroke and captured a number of valuable articles of stock after entering the store and covered his tracks so well that all clews to his identity which were learned at the time amounted to nothing. During his visit to the store he managed to loot the place of jewelry, etc., and the stealing of the particular articles which he secured is what has led to his arrest.

Among the articles stolen on the night of Dec. 19 were a Persian lamb muff, a black dyed skunk collarette, a mink storm collar, a shored corry, a large Navajo blanket, a toilet set consisting of comb, brush and hand glass, a curly astrachan collarette, a black fox boa, three gold scarf pins, several pairs of earrings, a lot of low grade gold, several shirt waist sets, a number of link and ordinary cuff buttons, several penholders and a number of finger rings.

At the time the burglary was committed great excitement was created from the fact that the burglar had been so successful in entering the store and had been able to elude the officers who had been detailed to search for the culprit. The entire affair remained a mystery until yesterday morning when it was solved in a moment by the culmination of the work of Chief Gathright and Detectives Atkinson and Rodney.

How They Captured the Man.

Although the burglary of Aiken's store has probably passed out of the minds of the general public, yet the police of the city have never ceased efforts to clear up the mystery. A few weeks after the crime occurred W. F. Henry, a waiter at the Garland hotel, was suspected of the crime. Henry slept in the rear of the hotel and his room was very close to the side window of Aiken's store. He always appeared to be straight but the police had reason to suspect him and for weeks past have been shadowing his movements. Saturday night he was shadowed when he went to a certain jewelry store on Huerfano street, but no conclusive evidence could be obtained against him.

Yesterday morning, however, he was seen to enter the store and dispose of some articles which had been missed by Mr. Aiken. The man was shadowed at the time by two detectives and after he came out of the jewelry store having received a check for three dollars for the goods which he had delivered, Detective Atkinson accosted him on the street and told him that he was wanted at police headquarters.

The man hesitated for a moment but finally decided to go with the officer. He was taken to police headquarters where Chief Gathright was awaiting his arrival. He was questioned as to some articles which he had disposed of but he denied everything.

Search Revealed Many Things.

Henry was locked up by the officers and Chief Gathright and Detective Atkinson repaired to his room in the rear of the Garland hotel, and instituted a search. They opened his trunk and found a beautiful Navajo blanket, a number of onyx and opal pins, combs and brushes, cuff buttons, gold pens and several other articles which had been missed from Aiken's store. The articles were taken to headquarters by Chief Gathright and are now there awaiting identification by Mr. Aiken.

At the time the burglary occurred it was estimated that fully $500 worth of stuff had been stolen and the amount of goods recovered by the police will approximate fully half of that amount. It is thought that Henry has disposed of a number of the articles.

Chief Gathright and Detectives Atkinson and Rodney are positive that they have captured the burglar who entered Aiken's store on Dec. 19th last and that they have evidence enough to convict him. Their work has been most careful during the past few months and after weeks of shadowing they are pleased at the ultimate success which has rewarded their effort to bring the man to justice. He will have a preliminary trial before Justice Ruby.

PERSONAL MENTION.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Elmer Floyd, a student at Colorado college, was called to Trinidad yesterday by the serious illness of his father.

Mr. Lawrence Adler, of Joliet, Ill., is visiting Mr. John Lyons of Colorado avenue on his return from an extended trip through California and the south.

Dr. Slocum and Mrs. Slocum will leave this morning for Longmont to be present at a banquet to be tendered the College Glee club there. Tomorrow they will start for Chicago for a brief trip.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A suit brought to decide the interests of a number of persons in certain valuable cattle lands located in El Paso county was filed in the district court late yesterday afternoon. The suit is entitled Jeanette Cromett French, Paul D. French and Erskin D. Parsons vs. Theodore F. Meyer, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, The American Missionary association and the American Sunday School Union et al.

It seems that the plaintiffs originally held certain interests in 240 acres of valuable lands situated in El Paso county which formerly belonged to Ellen B. French now deceased. At the time of the death of Mrs. French she bequeathed certain interests to Jeanette Cromett French and Paul D. French, and left the clause in her will bequeathing other property to the associations and societies mentioned as defendants.

Paul D. French, one of the plaintiffs, owed Ellen B. French $1,500 at the time of the death of the latter, which was secured by a mortgage on his interest in the property. Theodore F. Meyer, the first mentioned defendant, also owned a third interest in the property. The plaintiffs aver that the clause in the will bequeathing the interests in the property to the defendants was not legal and that the property should revert to them. They ask the court to decide upon the merits of the claims of the petitioners and to partition the property as seems just and equitable and that the property shall be sold and the proceeds divided equally among the rightful owners. The suit was brought by J. E. McIntyre and Robert Kerr.

Hart Divorce Suit.

Anna Hart filed a suit in the county court yesterday against William E. Hart, asking for a legal separation from the defendant. The plaintiff asks alimony and a separation on the grounds of cruelty, desertion and non-support. She alleges that she and the defendant were married in the city of Colorado Springs, July 26, 1883, and that three children have been born to them. On December 25, 1897, it is claimed the defendant struck and brutally beat plaintiff without any cause or provocation and that he did the same thing on January 1 of last year. It is further alleged that the defendant was a man of violent temper and that he had repeatedly used abusive and profane language toward the plaintiff and that he has not contributed anything toward her support for the past year and that she has been compelled to earn a living for herself and childrens by hard manual labor. The complainant further alleges that the defendant is the owner of certain property in the city of Colorado Springs valued at $1,500. She asks for temporary alimony in the sum of $15 per week, $50 attorney's fees and that the court shall restrain the defendant from disposing of or incumbering his property. On the final hearing she asks $1,600 alimony, $100 attorneys' fees and the care of her minor children.

A temporary restraining order as asked for, was issued by Judge Cunningham and the court set Saturday, March 25 for final hearing.

The injunction suit of the Free Coinage Gold Mining company vs. the Acacia Gold Mining company will come up for hearing in division 2 of the district court today. This suit is a very important one and hinges upon the apex question in regard to the valuable vein encountered in the Burns claim of the Acacia company and which, it is claimed, apexes on Rising Sun ground, which is the property of the former mentioned company.

The idea that Teller county would soon be inaugurated and that one of the district judges would sit in Cripple Creek has been so troubling that little litigation has been transacted in the civil division of the district court for the past two weeks. As many of the attorneys who are interested in the cases on the trial calendar live in Cripple Creek they evidently desire to try their cases at home when the district judge shall sit in the new county.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

MAY BE SENTENCED IN TELLER COUNTY.

The existence or non-existence of Teller county is causing complications in the district court of El Paso county, although the county court seems to be doing business at the old stand just as if nothing had happened.

An instance of the technicalities arising was shown in division 1 of the district court. Joseph Perry had been tried and convicted of the murder of Mrs. Emily Munsig of Victor and a motion for a new trial had been denied. Only a motion for arrest of judgment remained to be passed upon before sentencing the murderer to life imprisonment, and this motion was just about to be passed upon by Judge Harris, when District Attorney McAllister called the court's attention to the fact that Governor Thomas had signed the bill creating Teller county, and as Perry's crime was committed in the precincts of that county it might be necessary that the motion should be heard in Teller county and sentence pronounced there. The non-existence of a county government in Teller made the situation a more complicated one, and a doubt arose in the mind of the court as to what action should be taken.

Arguments on the motion for arrest of judgment were not heard and the case was temporarily postponed until something definite is known in regard to the adjustment of conditions in the new county.

In the damage suit of Edward Lynch vs. the Midland Terminal Railway Co., Teller county figured again. The plaintiff's attorney made a motion for change of venue to Teller county and the court was again at sea. The motion was taken under advisement.

Lessees on coal mines are not more exempt from litigation than are those who delve into the bowels of the earth for precious metals. This was demonstrated yesterday by a damage suit filed in the county court by Charles Kitchen against Augustus Roberts, which involves rights to the lease on the Monument mine, situated north of the city. The plaintiff alleges that on August 8 last he and one Rufus Milam were the owners of a lease upon a coal mine generally known as the Monument coal mine and that each one owned a half interest. The lease was granted by Mary B. Mahew and she was to receive a royalty of 10 cents on each ton of coal mined and shipped. On December 6, 1898, the plaintiff avers that he purchased the interest in the lease held by Milam for $325—paying $100 in cash, the remainder to be paid in instalments. The plaintiff says that he expended $1,500 for machinery, tools, repairs and other incidentals needed to put the mine in good condition for producing. He then sold to Augustus Roberts, the defendant, a half interest representing the interest which he had purchased from Milam. For this half interest Roberts agreed to pay the sum of $750 cash and one-half of $175 still due to Milam on the interest he sold to the defendant. The complaint then recites the fact that there was a strike of the coal miners in the latter part of January and that in an effort to avoid the delay of a strike the defendant employed an incompetent and negligent engineer to run the engine used at the mine and that in consequence the boiler of the engine was ruined and rendered unfit for use. It is stated that of the $750 cash which the plaintiff was to receive for the interest sold the defendant was paid only $500 and that the balance of $250 was not paid though often demanded. In March the plaintiff says that a payment became due to Milam on account of the balance due on the purchase price of his interest and that the plaintiff produced $25 and asked the defendant to produce the same sum as his part of the payment per the agreement, but that the defendant refused to do so. The plaintiff says that the defendant and Milam and Mahew connived together to oust and defraud him from his rights in the premises; that Roberts declared the lease forfeited for non-compliance with the terms and that Mayhew then stepped in and took possession of the property and the machinery and improvements placed thereon by plaintiff. The plaintiff was ousted and a new lease was at once given in the name of Roberts and he is now in possession of the property and deriving the profits from the operation of the mine. The plaintiff asks judgment for the balance of $250 due on the purchase of the interest by Roberts and for damages in the sum of $1,500.

Other Suits.

John Cantlon filed an attachment suit in the county court yesterday against Matt Burns for $200. The plaintiff says that the amount is due him for board and lodging.

Juniata Newberry by her next friend, Z. McNew, brought suit against A. M. Ripley, J. A. Wright, Van A. Nye and A. H. Newberry to set aside a deed to valuable lands northwest of the city and to the McNew ditch. It is alleged that Ripley foreclosed a trust deed on the property and pretended to sell and deed it to J. A. Wright. The transaction is alleged to have been fraudulent.

Caroline Kaiser was granted a divorce from Adolph Kaiser on the grounds of desertion and non-support.

The injunction suit of J. E. Rockwell vs. certain officers of the town of Victor to restrain them from interfering with him in the erection of a frame building in Victor, is still on in division 2 of the district court.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Next Tuesday morning in the district court at ten o'clock, an argument will be heard on the subject of the transfer to Teller county of all cases now pending in the district court, involving property or rights of action in the Cripple Creek district.

The question will be brought upon a motion for change of venue in the case of Strong vs. Reid set for trial on that day in which Colonel Ady, Judge Kinsley, J. E. Rockwell and Charles J. Hughes are attorneys. As this is to be a test case to decide the question for all similar cases, all members of the bar are invited to be present and take part in the discussion if they see fit.

A friendly suit was filed in the district court yesterday afternoon entitled Mary C. Wilcox vs. John K. Wilcox, H. M. Wilcox and Mary E. Wilcox, minor heirs of W. J. Wilcox, deceased. The suit was brought to quiet title. The Wilcox family are prominent and wealthy residents of Philadelphia. Members of the family were frequent visitors in Colorado Springs. During one of the visits to this city W. J. Wilcox, the husband and father, purchased for the plaintiff in this suit the Queen Bess lode claim in Cripple Creek. The purchase was made with money belonging to Mrs. Wilcox which she gave to her husband for that purpose, and she was charged with the purchase of the claim in an account book kept by the deceased. However, before he had an opportunity to deed the property to his wife, after having acquired the title for her, he was thrown from a horse and killed. The matter is well understood by the heirs at law of the deceased who will make no contest in the case.

That Anaconda Business.

Yesterday morning W. H. Harbeck and Frank G. Clark filed a mandamus proceedings in the district court against D. P. Sweeney, town clerk of Anaconda. The petition sets out that Harbeck is a committeeman of what has always been known as the Citizens' party of Anaconda and that Frank G. Clark is the candidate of that party for the office of mayor of the town of Anaconda. The petition further recites that Town Clerk Sweeney and J. M. Stuart filed an alleged certificate of nomination under the name of and emblem of the "Citizens" party, a wind ass, rope and bucket. On that certificate appeared the name of P. J. Ryan for mayor and John Turney, M. C. Lunsford and Jiel H. Thomas for trustees. The pretended certificate of nomination was filed March 18, at 10 45 on the evening of that day. Petitioner Harbeck alleges that he presented the genuine certificate of nomination of the Citizens' party which carried some 52 signatures and upon said certificate Frank G. Clark was named as the nominee for mayor and Elof Nelson, F. C. Hathaway and M. C. French for trustees. Town Clerk Sweeney declined to accept for file the certificate of nomination claiming that one had already been presented, accepted, and filed. Within three days after the refusal of the town clerk to certify the list, Petitioner Harbeck presented a written protest, as required by law, and the town clerk declined to accept or file the protest, threatening personal violence to the petitioner. The petitioner prays for the issue of a writ of mandamus compelling the clerk to certify the nomination under the name and emblem stated and restraining him from certifying the other nominations under such name and emblem. Judge Lunt issued an alternative writ of mandamus requiring the town clerk to certify the nominations under the name and emblem mentioned in the petition, and to place the names upon the official ballot.

The writ is made returnable on the 29th day of March at which time the town clerk must either have complied with the order or must appear in court to show cause for failure to do so.

Mrs. Casey's Case.

Mrs. Mary E. Casey who took a shot at Charles Dement Friday night at the city barn was up before Justice Ruby yesterday and was bound over for a hearing in the district court, waiving examination before the justice. Bond was placed at $500 which the prisoner failed to furnish and she was remanded to the county jail to await trial.

SOCIAL HAPPENINGS.

That so great an artist as Leopold Godowsky should favor Colorado Springs with his presence next Tuesday at a concert given at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, is a significant indication of the present rank of this city as a musical centre. Never has music found a truer servant or a nobler, abler or more enthusiastic devotee than when in his very early years this talented young Russian pianist nurtured and nourished on its beauties, devoted to it his life. Leopold Godowsky is not yet thirty years old. When but three years old remarkable musical talent was shown, and at seven he had composed some piano pieces so filled with melodies, original and yet so musically mature that in the later compositions of this master some of these have been reproduced. He made his debut at nine and played with success through parts of Germany and Poland. When but fourteen years old he made his first visit to the United States and played in many of the large cities in association with several great artists.

He met with great success and returning to Europe he continued his studies. He was very anxious to study with Saint-Saens, but being a boy of only sixteen and practically without resources he feared he would be unable to do so; besides, Saint-Saens was known to refuse pupils. Godowsky had, later, an opportunity to play before this great composer, who, when he had heard the young artist and examined several of his compositions, invited him to play at a well-known art club. So excellent was his performance that, following the concert, he was asked to play a composition of his own. This was the opportunity for which he had looked; he played the "Don Quixote" poem symphonique, arousing such enthusiastic praise from Saint-Saens that the composer embraced him on the stage before an audience composed of the elite of Paris. He was accepted as a pupil shortly after this and he remained studying under this great master till 1890. Later he played in London with great success and he became in great demand for concerts and recitals in all the most important cities of Europe and proved that he had not only benefited by the instruction of a great teacher, but that he was himself the possessor of great natural gifts, which, perfected by sound training and constant application, made him one of the greatest piano virtuosos of the age. He is now identified with the Chicago musical world and for that the great western metropolis is greatly benefited. Musicians honor this artist everywhere he goes, not only for his great artistic ability, but for his absolute individuality, his lack of self-assertiveness and remarkable unpretentiousness. His every appearance is the occasion for new laurels and his greatness becomes the more pronounced year after year.

His repertory, covering every composition of note in piano literature, is enormous. He has composed over one hundred pieces all splendid examples of a great composer and many of them placed on the program of the greatest artists of the day.

Mrs. Sherwin, of 15 W. Dale street, gave a delightful luncheon Tuesday.

Mrs. Thomas of No. 3 West View Place, entertained at luncheon Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Williams, of 207 N. Nevada avenue, who has been spending a few days at Cripple Creek, returned home last week.

Mrs. Charles Tutt will give a buffet luncheon to a number of her friends next week at her residence on Bijou street.

Mrs. Lowe entertained a number of friends at her residence, 628 North Cascade avenue, at a delightful luncheon and card party Wednesday.

The invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss Carry Merriam, daughter of General and Mrs. Henry C. Merriam, of Denver, to Mr. George Bart, the ceremony to take place April 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Owen of 1437 Wood avenue entertained at a Dutch luncheon Tuesday evening. Those present were Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Trimble, Miss Trimble, Mr. Powell, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Wilson.

A social event, the benefit concert for Mr. Schubert, the well known cellist, which is to be given on the 7th of April. Those who will assist Mr. Schubert are Mrs. Seldomridge, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Goldmark, Mr. Dopf, Mr. Barnes.

A delightful dinner was given Wednesday evening by Mrs. H. C. Lowe in honor of Miss Young of Chicago. The following were invited: Miss Seldomridge, Miss Bemis, Mr. Watson, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Wardlaw and Mr. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pendleton of 718 Grant avenue entertained a few friends on Wednesday evening. A most enjoyable time was spent. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Guessner, Mr. and Mrs. Railey, Mrs. Mayo, Miss Lewis, Mr. Lingle, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Mayo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pendleton, of 1323 Grant avenue, entertained a number of friends at their residence Tuesday evening. The time was spent in games and music, and refreshments were served later.

Mrs. J. Arthur Connell entertained at dinner a party of friends at the Cheyenne Mountain Club association Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Armit, Mr. and Mrs. Kissell, Mr. and Mrs. Shove.

Mrs. Tutt, of 12 W. Bijou street, gave a party Wednesday, in honor of her son Chair's sixth birthday. Those present were: Miss Isabel Lucraft, Miss Kathrine Moore, Master Ward Hunt, and Master Charlie Tutt.

Mrs. Wilbur, of 412 North Tejon street, invited a number of intimate friends to be present at a dinner given for her husband, Mr. Wilbur, in honor of his 40th birthday. Covers were laid for 10.

The Misses Hogan, of 217 N. Nevada avenue, gave a most delightful housewarming Thursday evening to a large party of friends. Dancing was indulged in and charades and a general good time occupied the evening until a late hour, when refreshments were served.

A few favored friends of Miss Mayme Shafer met at her invitation Wednesday evening at her home, 2119 North Tejon street. Cards were the programme for the evening and later refreshments were served. Those present were Miss Woodress, Miss Yerlan, Miss Shafer, and Mr. Masi, Mr. Cooley and Mr. Sunderland.

A dance was given Thursday evening at the Kinnikinnick club, quite a number of society people being present. Those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. Heizer, Mr. and Mrs. Sheafor, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Andre, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Marie Dunning, Miss Sheafor, Mr. W. H. R. Stote, Mr. J. W. Miller.

Mrs. H. B. Hayden gave a pink tea, Friday, in honor of Mrs. H. C. Hayden of Newton, Mass. The house was handsomely decorated with ferns and carnations. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Charles Sprague and Miss Heizer. Chocolate was served by Mrs. Cajori and Mrs. Blackmer. Those who received were Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Pettingell, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. Hildreth.

An enjoyable surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Cradit, in Grand View, last evening, the occasion being the 50th birthday of Mr. Cradit. A jolly party of about 20 neighbors and friends participated, and the evening was spent in games, music, etc. Later refreshments were served.

The concert given by the Young Ladies' Glee club of the college, at the First Congregational church Friday evening was a great success. The two-part programme was gone through with exceedingly well, the songs by the glee club calling forth numerous encores, and the entire entertainment being received enthusiastically by a large audience.

Mrs. George W. Trimble gave a charmingly appointed dinner party at her residence on North Weber street Friday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Atkinson. The table was handsomely decorated in carnations and roses and the dinner was faultlessly served. Those present were: Mrs. Trimble and Miss Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. W. McK. Barbour, Mr. W. A. Powell and Mr. Charles Wilson.

Tomorrow afternoon at the Cumberland Presbyterian church a concert of more than ordinary merit will be given under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Musical club. Mrs. Robinson, of Denver, assisted by our well-known local singers, Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Barnes and Mr. Wells, will give a rendition of "In a Persian Garden," the famous "song cycle." Mrs. Tucker has charge of the concert, and it will without doubt be a great success.

The home concert of the Colorado College Glee club on April 11 has already been stamped with the approval of society, as is attested by the fact that the following ladies have consented to allow their names to be used as patronesses: Mrs. B. F. D. Adams, Mrs. B. P. Anderson, Mrs. K. R. Babbitt, Mrs. J. M. Bemis, Mrs. S. Bishop, Mrs. F. T. Blackmer, Mrs. W. H. W. Boyle, Mrs. Edward Braisling, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. F. E. Brooks, Mrs. C. P. Cheney, Mrs. N. B. Coy, Mrs. Leonard Curtis, Mrs. John Dietrich, Mrs. D. V. Donaldson, Miss S. H. Dorsey, Mrs. L. R. Ehrich, Mrs. Farnsworth, Miss E Ferris, Mrs. Wm. Fish, Mrs. H. Gardner, Mrs. E. W. Giddings, Mrs F. W. Goddard, Mrs. J. B. Gregg, Mrs. R. B. Grinnell, Mrs. Percy Hagerman, Mrs. H. C. Hall, Mrs. Irving Howbert, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Mrs. Otis Johnson, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mrs. Geo. Lawrence, Miss M. R. Loomis, Mrs. H. C. Lowe, Mrs. H. G. Lunt, Mrs. M. D. Ormes, Mrs. W. A. Otis, Mrs. E. S. Parsons, Mrs. H. H. Seldomridge, Mrs. W. M. Scudder, Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Mrs. L. J. Skelton, Mrs. S. E. Solly, Mrs. J. Soutter, Mrs. Charles Thurlow, Mrs. A. E. Touzalin, Mrs. J. S. Tucker, Mrs. O. B. Wilcox.

MOVEMENTS OF SOCIAL PEOPLE.

Miss Hawley left for California Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bonbright are at present in London.

Mrs. A. F. McKay, who has been ill for some time, is improving rapidly.

Mr. Franklin E. Brooks, of 1324 North Nevada ave., returned yesterday from Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmonson, who have spent the winter in Honolulu, returned last week.

Mr. G. A. C. Duer of 801 North Weber street has as his guest Mr. E. R. Marshal, of Chicago.

Mr. E. W. Couch of 711 High street has returned after a most delightful trip to Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. C. H. White and Mr. Pastorius, who have been spending a few days in Chicago, returned last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John I. Franklin of 1221 North Tejon street have returned after a most delightful trip to California.

Mrs. Henry B. Hayden of 1500 North Wood avenue gave a most delightful tea. About 150 guests were present.

Miss Adele Simmons left for her home in Denver Sunday morning after a most pleasant sojourn in this city as the guest of Mrs. J. M. Ward of 312 North Tejon street.

Mr. J. E. Hundley will join his wife and son at San Antonio, Texas, where they have been spending the winter. The party will go to California before returning to the Springs.

Mrs. M. Michaelson, formerly of this city but who now resides in Nebraska City, Neb., is here on a short visit to attend her father, Mr. Kaufman, who is ill at St. Francis hospital.

Mrs. J. Q. Twitchell and daughter, who have been spending some time in the city, left Thursday for a protracted stay at Scranton, Pa. They will return to Colorado Springs later.

The great educator, J. Liberty Tadd, of Philadelphia, who is to lecture tomorrow night at the high school auditorium on "Industrial Art Education," is a guest of President and Mrs. Slocum.

Mr. Rittenhouse has just recently returned from Korea with a great many relics and a varied experience in that far-off country. He is exhibiting a few curiosities in the way of valuable skins, at Robinson's drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Miss Theresa Iselin and Miss Louise Iselin, of the great banking firm of that name in New York, are stopping at the Alta Vista, where they will remain for a few weeks.

The invitations for the fancy dress ball to be given at the Temple theater the evening of the 14th of April have been sent out and a large and fashionable audience is expected to attend. This ball is under the patronage of the following society women: Mrs. Ferriday, Mrs. Percy Hagerman, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. W. A. Otis, Mrs. Sherwin, Mrs. Smit, Mrs. Tutt, Mrs. Shove, Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Mrs. Farnsworth, Mrs. C. F. Gardiner, Mrs. Godfrey Kissell, Mrs. H. B. Moore.

IN SOCIAL CLUBLAND.

The Four O'Clock Progressive club will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. Mills at 409 North Tejon street.

The next meeting of the Art club will be held on March 29th at the residence of Mrs. E. T. Ensign, of 409 North Nevada avenue.

The Woman's Literary club held its meeting with Mrs. Webster Saturday afternoon. A very delightful afternoon was spent by the members.

Mrs. Anna Kampf of 1210 North Weber street entertained the Centennial club Monday afternoon. Mrs. Kampf presided and the meeting was most interesting and instructive.

The Anne Hathaway Shakespeare club met at the home of Mrs. Ehrich Thursday afternoon. This was the first meeting of the spring session. The next meeting will be on April 6th with Mrs. McClurg.

Mrs. Lewis was the hostess of the "T. T." club Wednesday afternoon. Those present were Mrs. C. S. Wilson, Mrs. J. R. Robinson, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Middaugh, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Donald, Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Avery, and Mrs. Brown. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Wilson of 322 East Willamette.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum ....$7 00 Three months $1 75
Six months ..... 3 50 One month 60
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum ....$1 00 Six months 50
ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.
All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.
Address remittances and communications to
The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

The importance of the recent strikes on Tenderfoot hill, in the Cripple Creek mining district, cannot be over-estimated. For many years this part of the camp has been practically idle, and while there are patented properties there, owned by individuals and regularly-organized companies, these claims have not been worked save in a desultory manner, and most of them have not been worked at all. There has been comparatively little interest manifested in this section of the district and consequently little development. There are many who have persistently maintained that some day Tenderfoot would come to the front in fine shape, and now they are rewarded by seeing prospectors flocking to that part of the camp as a result of the recent rich strikes that have been made there.

The development of Tenderfoot hill and the strikes made there are decidedly more important than the rich strike in the Isabella mine, which has now become the talk of the country. The Isabella mine is on Bull hill, and it has long been known that there was gold in that part of the camp and no one presumed to doubt for a minute that that section was phenomenally rich. A strike there occasions excitement, as all rich discoveries of gold do, but no surprise. The same could be said of the other well-known and proved parts of the Cripple Creek district.

But the strikes on Tenderfoot hill mean that another marvelously rich field has been opened up and that from an idle, apparently worthless area, Tenderfoot hill is soon to be transformed into an active and productive section of the great gold camp. The strikes there have now been proved and their value is unquestionable. Since the first news of them became public shipments of sufficient size to form a reliable test have been made, work has progressed sufficiently to warrant the belief that the discoveries are destined to be permanent and as the days pass it becomes more and more apparent that Tenderfoot hill is destined to produce rich gold ore in great quantities.

It is but another illustration of how Cripple Creek is spreading out. The opening of rich ore bodies on Tenderfoot hill extends the boundaries of the producing area of the Cripple Creek district far to the north. Again the recent finds in Pinnacle property and other claims adjoining extends the boundaries farther to the east than they have ever been in the past. Moreover, these eastern discoveries are as certain and as well proved as are those on Tenderfoot hill, and leave no room for doubt as to the richness of the extreme eastern section of the district. In addition to this the developments in Damon, which have given that stock a prominence that was not anticipated several months ago, have extended the boundaries of the rich and producing area of the camp in another direction.

Thus is Cripple Creek expanding from day to day. The year 1899 seems destined to witness a greater growth in the area of the district than was ever thought of generally. The actual producing territory is becoming larger and larger every day, and instead of being confined to a few tried and tested sections, Cripple Creek's producing mines are being extended to the remote parts of the district, in all directions. It all goes to prove the correctness of the oft-repeated assertion that the surface of Cripple Creek has practically not been scratched.

AN ARGUMENT SHATTERED.

The Americanus, edited by President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, said in its March issue: "No matter what cause has contributed towards it there are more workmen employed today than for the past three or four years. There has been a general revival of business and there is a better feeling among the workers. To obtain a still better condition there must be more consideration for the rights of the laboring man. Wages should be increased and the hours shortened. More employment and longer periods for recreation will be better for the toiler and for the employer. The number of unemployed should be reduced. To give the laboring man more time for recreation and amusement will give more laborers employment and when that day comes there will be contentment, happiness and prosperity."

The chief significance of the above statement is the fact that it shows that prosperity has come back under Republican administration. It was claimed by the Democrats not only that Republican promises were false, but that prosperity was absolutely impossible unless the proposed plans of the Democracy were carried into effect.

"No prosperity without free silver" was the main argument of the Bryan campaign, and recent events have shattered that argument as completely as any political idol was ever broken.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN A NEW COUNTY.

"Much more important than a new county." It is in these words that the Cripple Creek Times refers to the recent strike made on the Hoosier claim located on Tenderfoot hill. Congratulations are due on the good sense shown in referring to the matter in such a manner and making such a comparison. It makes no difference whatever what county the Cripple Creek district is in for it is the physical condition of the mines and prospects that is of the utmost importance. Without Cripple Creek a new county would never have been dreamed of; without Cripple Creek a new county could have no existence. In other words, the new county is Cripple Creek.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and Cripple Creek is still the greatest gold camp in America though some have chosen to draw a line and give a new title to the territory located upon one side of it. Such things as these can neither add to nor subtract from the wealth in the gold hills of Cripple Creek and such a strike as has been made upon Tenderfoot hill quite recently is truly much more important than a new county.

The Isabella strike has been the cause of a great deal of excitement and it was made at a time when the workers for the new county were not so confident as they now are. But the same excitement would undoubtedly have followed the strike had it been made a few months later and after Governor Thomas had signed the bill.

Because Cripple Creek and some surrounding country is called by a new name, the gold is not going to be drawn from the earth, evaporate or run down with the streams. No matter what names are used or customs changed, the geographical and mineralogical conditions of Cripple Creek remain exactly the same. Those in search of nature's wealth will continue to prospect as diligently as ever before; prospects will be developed into mines and mines into steady dividend payers. No greater and no fewer discoveries will be made; development will be neither advanced nor retarded and exactly the same amount will be distributed in dividends.

MINORITY RIGHTS.

The first step in the establishment of a free government is the recognition of the principle of majority rule. No people can release itself from tyranny and establish self-government until it has learned that no set or class of men has qualifications or inheritance which justifies them in setting up as the rulers of their fellows. The doctrine of divine rights and privileged classes must be overturned before freedom becomes a fact.

But if the rule of the majority is to be established in a permanent fashion without disorder and continual contests there is another principle which must also be recognized. And that is that the minority has rights which the majority are bound to respect. Every party and every administrative officer who assumes power in a representative government does so, not as the agent of the party which elected him, but as the officer of the whole nation. It is true that he is bound in honor to do what he can towards carrying out certain lines of action or of reform towards which his party has declared itself, but in the administration of the laws and in the protection of the rights of his fellow citizens he should be wholly impartial and non-partisan.

To this state of development the people of Cuba have not yet reached. They recognize the blessings of liberty to the extent that they fought long and bravely against the tyranny of Spain and at the present time they are sincerely grateful to the Americans who assisted them in securing their freedom. But they have not yet learned the lesson of the rights of a minority. If it had not been for the presence of the United States troops in the island, there is no doubt that the withdrawal of the Spaniards would have been attended with massacre and robbery of the Spaniards by the Cubans. At the present time, if they were not held in check by the presence of superior force, there is too much reason to believe that the factions and parties in Cuba would make war on each other, and that the strongest would establish itself in power, only after killing and plundering those opposed to it. This is precisely what did happen in many of the American states which freed themselves from the Spanish tyranny, and in some of them at least such contests are frequent at the present time. The action of the so-called national assembly against General Gomez, not less than the open threats of retaliation against the Spaniards, and the street contests between populace and police in the city of Havana are sufficient proof that the time has not yet come when the Cubans can be safely entrusted with the task of self-government.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

The world's wealth, and particularly that part of it accredited to the United States, is always an interesting thing to note. The increase from year to year and the relative standing of the several countries as they are more and more developed, forms a subject of general interest. According to the estimate of Mulhall, published in 1892, the wealth of the nations was as follows for the chief countries, for lands, farm utensils, bullion, cattle, houses, furniture, railroads, shipping, merchandise and sundries:

United States	$65,000,000,000
United Kingdom	47,000,000,000
France	42,500,000,000
Germany	32,000,000,000
Russia	25,000,000,000
Austria	19,000,000,000
Italy	14,500,000,000
Spain	2,500,000,000
Australia	9,500,000,000
Belgium	5,000,000,000
Holland	4,900,000,000
Canada	4,900,000,000

The Federal census of 1900, according to present indications, is to be a record-breaker, and there is every reason to believe that when the figures for the total accumulated wealth of the United States are at hand they will represent more than double the accumulated wealth of Great Britain. The latter country has heretofore been regarded as the wealthiest country in the world, owning half the ships, more than a quarter of the railroad properties and having a capitalized wealth at some of $50,000,000,000. In respect to the average wealth per capita, England has been entitled to that distinction, the figures being as follows:

United Kingdom	[illegible],200
Denmark	[illegible],150
France	1,120
Holland	[illegible],080
United States	1,030

By the Federal census of 1890 the aggregate material wealth of the United States, compared with the wealth of Great Britain, was less in ships and merchandise, but greater in many other items. The real estate of this country was then valued at $39,000,000,000, the live stock at $2,000,000,000, the railroads at $8,000,000,000, manufactories and their contents at $3,000,000,000, mines and quarries at $1,000,000,000 and gold and silver coin at $1,200,000,000.

At the present rate of increase it may be maintained, the total accumulated wealth of the United States will represent by the census of 1900 not far from $110,000,000,000, or more than double that of Great Britain. In 1860 the wealth of the United States was estimated at $20,000,000,000; in 1870, at $25,000,000,000; in 1880, at $45,000,000,000, and in 1890 at $65,000,000,000. Since then there has been an enormous appreciation of American products and a vast expansion of American trade, and these taken in connection with the territory that has been added to this country's possessions will undoubtedly put the United States far ahead of any other country in the world in the matter of material wealth.

THE DOWNFALL OF FUSIONISM.

The speech recently made by Governor Thomas in Denver is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the state. In the course of his remarks Governor Thomas said: "It has been demonstrated that fusion is a failure." The comment upon this sentiment is very clearly a proof that it is entirely true, although it does not lessen the surprise that it should be the successful candidate of the Fusion parties who uttered it.

Fusion is a failure. It has demonstrated its ability to control a majority of the voters of this state by means of false statement of facts and turning appeals to sectional passions and prejudices, but it has been wholly unequal to the task of establishing good government and of administering the public offices honestly and efficiently. Fusion is a failure, and that failure is recognized not only by Governor Thomas and others prominent in the official circles of the state, but it is also perfectly understood by the voters throughout the state. Fusion is a failure and its follies have disgusted the sensible business and professional men of the state to a degree that is only excelled by the results of unmixed Populism as set forth by Governor Waite.

No more conspicuous evidence of the failure of Fusionism could be given than is afforded by the present municipal campaign in Colorado Springs. Fusionism in this city was nothing more than a sideshow in connection with the big performance up at Cripple Creek. The Fusion party has been maintained in opposition to the interests and the wishes of the people of Colorado Springs in order that selfish politicians and newspapers might profit by the supremacy of the anti-Republicans made possible by the growth of the western end of the county.

Since the county has been divided by the efforts of the Fusionists in the legislature the Fusionists in Colorado Springs have been brought face to face with the consequences of their past conduct. To avoid that is now their effort, and the plan which has been adopted is the only one that has any possible chance of success. Their ticket includes a Republican for mayor, a Republican for treasurer, a Republican for alderman in the First ward and a Republican for alderman in the Fifth ward. Sunning themselves in the light of so much borrowed respectability and practically admitting that they cannot find in their own ranks any candidates fit for these positions, the Fusionists hope to distract public attention from their consistent disregard of the city's interests and welfare and from the complete failure which has been the result of the establishment of the Fusion parties in power throughout the state.

If such sly tricks as these can succeed Colorado Springs people will have only themselves to blame for an experience of the disgraceful and disastrous effects of Fusionism.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

If there is any chance of obtaining the Colorado soldiers' home for this city, a strong effort ought certainly to be made along this line. Colorado Springs and its vicinity are especially adapted to institutions of this sort and certainly no better place could be found in the state for a resting place for the old soldiers than in the neighborhood of the loveliest city in Colorado.

This matter should be looked into at once, and steps taken to secure concerted action.

One reason why Commissioner Doran, Clerk Liggett, Treasurer Roche, Assessor Layden and Coroner Hallett, the five Cripple Creek Fusionists, do not resign their offices is that there are no Colorado Springs Fusionists competent to fill them. The difficulty of finding the city texe, which made necessary to borrow Republicans, is evidence of the condition which makes it necessary to hold on to the Cripple Creek statesmen.

The county surveyor of El Paso county will remain in Cripple Creek. If the Fusionists can find no one to fill the position, they can borrow a Republican as the mayor's office.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS

Jules Verne says he got his idea for "A Tour of the World in Eighty Days" from the columns of a newspaper.

Richard Mansfield's share of the receipts for twenty weeks' playing of "Cyrano de Bergerac," is said to amount to $120,000.

Dobbs—"There's a man who shaves several times a day." Wiggin—"You can't mean it? Should think there'd be nothing left of his face." Dobbs—"It doesn't hurt his face at all. He is a barber."—(Harlem Life.

The Obvious Reply—"What would you say," asked the fair theosophist, "if I should tell you that I was born in Egypt 3,000 years ago?" "Why," said the party addressed, "I should certainly say you don't look it."—(Brooklyn Life.

"The people of Wilkesbarre," says The Wilkesbarre Record, "view with pride the brilliant career of Major General Otis, who has charge of the land campaign of the United States in the Orient, and who is covering himself with glory in the subjugation of the rash and ill-advised Filipinos. It was here in Wilkesbarre in 1877 that he made his first great conquest, as already noted, capturing the heart of a member of one of the city's leading families. General Otis was stationed here during the riots of 1877, at which time he met Miss Bowman, who resided at that time in the old Bowman homestead on North Main street, and whom the general afterward married. It is only natural, therefore, that the people of this city should view with added pleasure General Otis' rise to fame."

[illegible]

Sensational [illegible] Gold Discovery Near the City

[illegible] OF VIRGINIA

Stories of Old-Time Mining in Virginia Which Paid In Spite of Crude Methods—People Known in Colorado Springs Were Listed Among the Missing in the Windsor Hotel Fire.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, D. C., March 22.—Things political are dull. Rumors alone keep falling thick and fast. All eyes have been turned to that meeting of the president, Hanna, Hobart and Reed, on Jekyll island.

Washington is crowded with a number of tourists. There have also "come to town" many people from all over the country desirous of serving Uncle Sam as employes for the taking of the new census. What a blow they received with the announcement that no appointments would be made until next year.

In a few weeks the general overhauling and changes in the capitol will be started.

The announcement made that Secretary Alger would, after all, make his Cuba and Porto Rico tour of inspection, has caused little comment. He will bear the expense, so it is stated, and use the transport "Ingalls."

The beef scandal is developing more disagreeable odors. It would appear now that General Miles has played a very strong winning hand. It is claimed that he still holds several trumps. It is another case of the man laughing last.

There was a sensation in Washington last week and curiously enough a gold discovery excitement within a few miles of the city, across the Potomac, in the hills of Virginia. Several rich assays were secured. It is the old story. All that is needed is proper machinery, and then depth. This gold sensation is not new to the capital. In the counties of Buckingham, Fluvanna, Culpeper and Goochland, all in Virginia, so-called gold mines are being worked today. As to profit, no reliable mention is made. Of course, everyone here knows of the Tellurium mine in Fluvanna county, which was worked for a number of years by Commodore Stockton. It is reported, and on rather good authority, to have produced $1,000,000.

This latest find has caused to be retold the stories of old. It is known that in the '40s and '50s gold mining in Virginia paid in spite of crude methods, wastefulness, ignorance and bad business management. It is said that no more than 30 per cent. of the gold handled was received. It was a rare thing to recover 40 per cent. While mining and milling operations were confined to the ores above the water level, all was satisfactory, but as soon as the workers went below the water lines, they struck sulphurets. The digging then ceased, for in those days no way had been discovered by which the gold could be recovered cheaply and quickly from the pyrites. The sulphuret ores continued to be raised and milled up to 1860, and they paid on the free gold contained in them, but the principal value was lost in the tailings.

Some of the tailings were saved and later, having ripened with salt, they were after several years "sluiced," and some of the gold was recovered. The Vancluse mine, in Orange county, and the mines in Buckingham county accumulated vast quantities of tailings. Within the last 10 years some of the tailings of the Vancluse mine have yielded from $7 to $13 a ton in free gold, by sluicing. In Buckingham it is said that one man has made over $20,000 in the last 20 years by working over tailings which have been ripening since 1856.

A description of an old-time Virginia stamp mill will interest many Gazette readers. It meant, according to one of the best authorities here, a white oak stick about six feet long and six inches square, the lower end shod with iron and sliding up and down between guides. The pulverized material was made to go through a perforated sheet iron plate on an inclined table having on it a bull's hide, set so that the hair would lean up towards the plate. In this way the gold which could be caught in the hair was all the miner could hope to get. The bull hide was after short use taken off the table and rinsed in a tub of water.

A little three stamp mill of this kind was in use in the Hughes mine in Fluvanna county in 1854, and even in this crude way, the operators made on an average $50 a day from the three stamps.

In commenting upon the incipient fever, the Washington Times published last week the opinions, given years ago, of some noted mining men regarding gold near Washington.

"Professor Stowe, a geologist and mineralogist, after arriving in Virginia in 1873 from California, wrote: 'I am now of the opinion that the ores of Virginia are the richest and easiest to work of any I have ever met. I have made over 200 assays of ores from the Atlantic slope, and have visited in person many of the localities where gold is found, and I speak from facts.'

"Major Hotchkiss, a writer widely known among Virginia readers, expressed himself as follows: 'Here is a mass of precious metal, enclosed in the rock, which cannot be exhausted for ages, and in this respect the region in question is the most important of all known deposits, California not excepted.'

"Overman, the mineralogist, wrote: 'We have here in Virginia a belt of gold of unparalleled extent, immense width, undoubtedly reaching to the primitive rock. In the earlier days very large nuggets were found by breaking up the quartz with sledgehammers. One of these, found in Spottsylvania, sold for $438. A nugget, found in a gulch near the Busby mine in Goochland county, sold at Richmond in 1792 for $720.'"

Your correspondent admits his ignorance in not knowing these eminent men and he writes about this gold discovery simply because it's news here. Under no circumstance would he advise a man holding a good lease in Cripple Creek, or even one in the yard of a Colorado Springs home, to leave it to try his luck in Virginia.

The new Mexican ambassador, Senor Manuel Azpiroz, will be a great addition to the diplomatic corps. He has a number of admirers in Washington who consider him one of the most able lawyers in Mexico.

Monday suit was filed by the Hoffmann Gold Mining company of Colorado, through its local attorney here, against Ethan Allen Hitchcock in his official capacity as secretary of the interior; Binger Hermann, in his official capacity as commissioner of the general land office, and the Isabella Gold Mining company to restrain the first two named defendants or any of their clerks from issuing any new or additional patents to the defendant company for any portion of the premises now claimed by the plaintiff company. The land in question, according to the Washington papers, lies between that of the Lee lode mining claim and the Cheyenne No. 1 mining claim, in the Cripple Creek mining district, at El Paso county, Colo.

Chauncey M. Depew was a visitor to the capital last week. The junior New York senator was looking over the field for a residence. In a few hours the fact that he was house-hunting became known to every real estate man in the city. As a consequence Dr. Depew caught the first train for New York, fleeing in terror from the band on his trail.

One man in Colorado Springs would have enjoyed a meeting held here a few days ago. The annual reunion of Mosby's famous Confederate band brought forth many new and interesting stories of that adventurous company. What a pity Dr. B. P. Anderson was not there. The story of his promotion to the rank of sergeant due to the old white mare which ran away with him would have enlivened the veterans. It is well worth hearing.

The president of the Camera club of New York city, has just exhibited a collection of photos entitled "Souvenirs of a Tourist and Other Photographic Mistakes." In reviewing it the New York Tribune selected as an example of the general illustrations a very good picture "In the Garden of the Gods."

Everyone in this city was fearfully shocked by the Windsor fire in New York. Sunday and Monday it was reported that nothing had been learned of Miss Margaret Lowrie, who, with her mother lived some little time at Miss Johnson's, in Colorado Springs. Mrs. Pattison, of Colorado, wife of Judge Pattison, was also reported missing. Late Monday it was learned here that Miss Margaret Lowrie and her mother escaped uninjured. The papers here still claim Mrs. Patterson (?) is missing.

The theatrical financial success of last week was "Cyrano de Bergerac," with Richard Mansfied as the eccentric Gascoyne. To many of those who have read the play his impersonation was a disappointment. One imagines Cyrano as a big blustering boastful fellow, but possessing a noble heart and capable of heroic sacrifice. Mansfield seems to conceive the character as one which has been dwarfed and poisoned by personal deformity. His Cyrano is conceited, puny, peevish and malicious, and his love-making is stilted, rather than empassioned. The translator has put the play into verse, probably with the idea of giving more closely the effect of the original,—this is a serious drawback. English-speaking audiences are not accustomed to rhyming dramas, and the jingle of the lines often detracted from the dignity of the sentiment expressed. The audience here was cold blooded and critical, and while many enjoyed the monologue—for the play in Mansfield's hands is scarcely more than that—the feeling on the whole seemed to be one of disappointment. There are people, however, who rave over Mansfield's conception of the part and his acting, but this may be due to the fact that it was the swell thing to go to the performance. The box office receipts were enormous. The house was jammed every night, despite the advanced price of the tickets.

Henry Russell Wray.

COLORADO BOYS

GRIM REAPER HAS CALLED TWO COLORADO SPRINGS YOUNG MEN.

Bernard Smith and William Bush, Members of the First Colorado Regiment, Succumb to Disease in the Philippines—Both Were Well Known in This City.

The dispatches have announced the death of Bernard J. Smith and William H. Bush, both members of the First Colorado regiment in the Philippines. The cause of their deaths is stated as variola or smallpox. Both men were well known in this city where they resided for some time.

Bernard Smith was only 18 years of age and was born in Sibley, Iowa. He was a carpenter by occupation. He originally enlisted as a private in Company B, but was accepted as a musician in the regimental band on account of his extreme youth. His father, Charles H. Smith, formerly resided in Colorado City and was quite well known here. His brother, C. L. Smith, still resides in Colorado City. An uncle of the unfortunate boy, Frank Smith resides in this city and is in the grocery business on South Cascade avenue, near Moreno. Young Smith was formerly a member of the Colorado Midland band. At the time he enlisted his mother went with him to California and remained with him several weeks while his regiment was in camp in that city previous to the departure for the Philippines. Later on his father left Colorado City and joined Mrs. Smith in California, where they are now residing.

William H. Bush was quite well known in this city. He was 32 years of age and was born at South Bethlehem, Penn. He was a cousin of Mrs. Frank J. Steinmetz of Colorado City and resided with Mr. and Mrs. Steinmetz for several months prior to his departure for the Philippines. He was a contractor by occupation and was engaged in a number of enterprises in this city and Rocky Ford. He enlisted as a private in Company I at the time of the formation of the First Colorado regiment preparatory to their departure for the Philippines. His father, James M. Bush now resides in South Bethlehem, Penn.

THREE MORE BODIES.

Fragments Found in Windsor Ruins Impossible to Identify.

New York, March 27.—The fragments of three bodies found in the Windsor hotel ruins today and taken to the morgue have been numbered "Body No. 19, Body No. 20, and Body No. 21." It is impossible to give a description of the bodies, each box containing merely a mixture of charred bones, blackened and shriveled flesh and dirt.

The total dead now is 32, the identified numbering 11 and the unknown dead 21. The list of missing is still very large, numbering about 40, but most of the injured have recovered and have been discharged from the hospitals.

Large gangs of men still continue to dig about the ruins and many articles have been added to those already at the Fifty First street police station.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING.

Goshen, Ind., March 27.—Melvin Kyle, a postal clerk on the Big Four running from Benton Harbor to Louisville, has been arrested for stealing registered letters and forging a postmaster's name.

BISHOP PETER DUGGAN.

St. Louis, March 27.—Bishop Peter Duggan died at St. Vincent's asylum for the insane today, aged 7- years. He had been a patient at the institution 19 years.

In certain conditions of the atmosphere electricity is so abundant on the top of one of the big volcanoes in Hawaii that an English geologist found that he could trace electric letters with his fingers on his blanket.

EASTERN MARKETS

New York Money Market.

New York, March 27.—Money on call firm 4@6; last loan 5.

Prime mercantile paper 3¼@4¼.

Sterling exchange strong with actual business in banker's bills at $4.85¾@4.86 for demand and $4.83¾@4.84 for sixty days.

Posted rates $4.84@½ and $4.86½.

Commercial bills $4.82½.

Silver certificates 60@½.

Bar silver 59⅝.

Mexican dollars 47½.

Government bonds steady.

Railroad bonds strong.

U. S. 3s	108	do 4s	94⅝
U. S. 4s reg	129	N. Y. C. 1s	111½
do coup	129	N. J. C. 5s	119
U. S. 4s	111¼	N. Car. 6s	130
do coup	113½	do 4s	104
do 2s	99½	North. Pac. 1s	117
U. S. 5s reg	112½	do 3s	68
do coup	112½	do 4s	103⅞
District 3 65s	117	N. Y. C. S. L.	107¼
Ala. class A	109	Nor. and W.	130
do B	109	North. Cons.	142½
do C	100	do deb. 5s	123
do Cur.	100	O. Nav. 1s	111
Atchison 4s	102⅜	O. Nav. 4s	102
do ad. 4s	84⅛	O. S. L. 6s	128⅞
Can. So. 2s	109	O. S. L. 5s	110
C. and O. 4½s	93¾	Reading 4s	89⅝
C. and N. P.	90¼	R. G. W. 1s	98
C. and O. 5s	120	St. L. and I. M.	111½
C. H. and D.	104½	S. L. and S. F.	122
D. and R. G. 1s	105½	St. P. Con.	169
D. and R. G. 4s	101	S. P. C. and P.	121½
East Tenn. 1s	105	do 5s	120¼
Erie 4s	73⅝	So. Railway 5s	108¼
F. W. and D.	84½	S. Rope and T.	88½
Gen. Elec. 5s	117	T. new set 3s	97½
G. H. and S. A.	111	Tex. Pac. 1s	112½
do 2s	110	do 2s	54¼
H. and T. C.	112	Union Pac. 1s	104½
do Con. 6s	110	U. P. D. G.	93¾
Iowa C. 1s	109	Wabash 1s	116
La. Con. 1s	109½	do 2s	97
L. and N. Uni.	97⅜	West Shore 4s	114
Missouri 6s	120	Va. Cent.	83½
M. K. T. 2s	68	do def.	9

New York Stock Market.

New York, March 27.—Nearly all stocks made advances today and some of them were of material proportions. Various reasons might be assigned for the movement in individual stocks, but the principal motive for the general rise was apparently that the steady advance of prices of late had again aroused the outside public to buy. The dealings reached nearly a million and a quarter shares. Aggressive bull manipulation by the leaders of speculation had seemingly caused the public to cease waiting for an immediate opportunity to secure stocks at a lower level.

The market opened under an impetus of higher quotations from London and though the large realization of paper profits was apparent from time to time the advance continued pretty steadily until near the close when the rate for call money reached six per cent. leaving the range for the day from four to six with the last loan at five. Quite a number of new higher price records for stocks was made today. The strength displayed on Saturday brought a large number of commission house orders to purchase stocks. This caused a pronounced rise at the opening and induced the elimination of many short contracts. The principal activity was in the flour stocks. Among the specialties to make large improvements were American tobacco 10 points.

The market closed with no decided tone and heavy trading.

The bond market today made an aggressive show of strength. Total sales $5,105,000.

United States bonds were unchanged.

Atchison	22¼	do pfd	70½
do pfd	63⅛	do 2s pfd	40⅜
Balt. and O.	71	S. L. and S. W.	11
Can. Pac.	85⅝	do pfd	32¼
Can. So.	58¼	St. Paul	128¼
Cent. Pac.	52⅛	do pfd	171
Ches. and O.	28¾	St. P. and Oma.	94
Chi. and Alt.	172¼	do pfd	170
C. B. and Q.	144	So. Pac.	35¾
Chi. and E. Ill.	73½	So. Railway	13⅛
do pfd	120	do pfd	52¼
Chi. G. W.	16½	Tex. Pac.	23½
Chi. Ind. and L.	9	Union Pac.	47⅞
do pfd	42	do pfd	8⅝
Chi. and N. W.	151½	U. P. D. G.	13
do pfd	191	Wabash	8½
C. C. C. S. L.	58	do pfd	23
do pfd	96	W. and L. E.	11¼
Del. and Hud.	116¼	do pfd	32½
Del. L. and W.	173	Adams Ex.	113
D. and R. G.	23¾	Amer. Ex.	140
do pfd	76¾	United States	53
Erie new	14¼	Wells Fargo	125
do 1s pfd	39¼	A. Cot. Oil	36¾
Ft. Wayne	180	do pfd	92½
Gt. Nor. pfd.	191½	Amer. Spirits	[illegible]
Hock. Val.	9	do pfd	40¾
Illinois Cent.	116½	Amer. Tob.	218¾
Lake E. and W.	18⅞	do pfd	144
do pfd	66¼	Cons. Gas.	208½
Lake Shore	200	Com. Cable	185
Lou. and Nash.	66¼	Col. F. and I.	36½
Man. L.	111¼	do pfd	98
Met. St. Ry.	262½	Gen. Elec.	119
Mich. Cent.	113	Haw. Com. Co.	77
Minn. and S. L.	53	B. R. T.	122⅜
do 1s pfd.	99	Int. Paper	35¼
Mo. Pac.	47½	do pfd	83½
Mob. and O.	42¾	La Clede Gas	55
M. K. T.	14	Lead	35⅜
do pfd	40½	do pfd	112¾
N. J. Cent.	118½	Nat. Lin. Oil	4½
N. Y. Cent.	139½	Pac. Mail	49⅝
N. Y. C. S. L.	14	Peoples Gas	127⅞
do 1s pfd.	65	Pull. Palace	159
do 2s pfd	33	Silver Cert.	60
Northwest.	18½	S. Rope and T.	11½
North Am. Co.	9⅞	Sugar	160
North. Pac.	52⅞	do pfd	114
do pfd	79	T. C. and I.	53¾
Ont. and W.	25⅞	U. S. Leather	7½
Ore. Nav.	50	do pfd	73⅞
Ore. S. L.	41¼	U. S. Rubber	53
Pac. C. 1s pfd.	88	do pfd	117
do 2s pfd	62	West. Union	93½
Pittsburg	180	Am. S. and W.	66
Reading	24⅝	do pfd	102
do 1s pfd	67⅝	Fed. Steel	61½
R. G. W.	35	do pfd	89⅞
do pfd	77¼	Colo. So.	7
Rock Island	120	do 1s pfd	54¾
S. L. and S. F.	12¼	do 2s pfd	23¼

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, March 27.—Previous serious crop damage reports were supplemented before the opening by scores of similar communications. As a result there was a sharp upturn in wheat right at the commencement. May began ⅛ higher. The market kept on the jump until it reached 72¼. Liverpool was up three pence to start with and added another ⅜ to the advance. The weather was unseasonably cold in the northwest where much less than the usual amount of fall plowing in preparation for spring seeding had been done the prevailing temperatures being close around the zero mark. Besides the damage to wheat in the southwest very bad news was received from sections of Illinois and Indiana, previously reporting excellent prospects. Heavy northwest receipts had a modifying effect on the bull feeling for a while but was finally dissipated by the evidences coming to hand of crop damages. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and four equalled 540,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 729,000 bushels. The bears made July the principal object of attack. The market closed steady.

Corn was firm.

Oats were strong on buying by shorts on account of delayed seeding.

Provisions were strong.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat No. 2—				
May	71¼	72½	71¼	72¼
July	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71⅞
Corn No. 2—				
May	36	36¾	36	36½
July	36⅝	36⅞	36½	36⅝
Oats No. 2—				
May	26¾	27½	26¾	26⅞
July	25	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛
Mess Pork per bbl.—				
May	9.27½	9.35	9.25	9.27½
July	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.42½
Lard per 100 lbs.—				
May	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.42½
July	5.57½	5.57½	5.55	5.57½
Short Ribs per 100 lbs.—				
May	4.82½	4.85	4.82½	4.85
July	4.95	4.97½	4.92½	4.97½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Firm.

No. 2 spring wheat, 69¼@71½; No. 3 spring wheat, 66@71; No. 2 red, 72@73; No. 2 corn, 35⅞; No. 2 oats, 28; No. 2 white, 30½@31; No. 3 white, 29½@30¼; No. 2 rye, 53½. No. 2 barley, 37 to 47; No. 1 flax seed, 1.19; prime timothy seed, 2.35; mess pork per bbl., 9.10@15; lard per 100 lbs., 5.32½@35; short ribs, sides, loose, 4.45@85; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 4½@⅝; short clear sides, boxed, 5.05@10; whisky, distillers finished goods, per gal., 1.26; sugars, cut, loaf, 5.83; granulated, 5.33.

Articles.	Rece'ts	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls	23,000	21,000
Wheat bushels	40,000	31,000
Corn, bushels	97,000	175,000
Oats, bushels	265,000	199,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	3,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 14@21; dairy, 11½@18.

Eggs—Steady, 11½c.

A PEN SKETCH OF LOUBET

He Is an Inveterate Smoker and Decorates the Ground of the Elysee Palace Dressed in Brown, a Pipe in His Mouth.

M. Loubet as the new president of France has succeeded in establishing himself firmly in the hearts of his people in spite of the fact that the Duc d'Orleans has announced, after calmly sitting in judgment upon him, that he does not approve of him. This young man had hoped that in the excitement attending the sudden death of President Faure he might slip unnoticed upon the throne that was lost by his ancestors so many years ago and now that he has found that this was but an idle dream he has comforted himself by casting reflections upon the ability of the ruler selected by the people. "M. Loubet," he says, "is a man who at 60 has never succeeding in rising above the mediocre. He has been elected for his negative qualities only. He will be the last president of the republic."

The monarchical journals of Paris have also been exerting every effort to cast discredit upon the new executive. They have dilated at length upon his humble origin; they have pictured him in felt slippers walking about with a pipe in his mouth, they have asserted that he always tucks a corner of his table napkin in his shirt collar when dining at home, but so far from having the desired effect these attacks upon the habits of the man have only tended to endear him to the people.

For some time the people at large have been restless under the semi-monarchical rule of President Faure and it is a relief to them to know that the country is at last safely in the hands of a Republican who is one of themselves. What do they care, therefore, if his mother does live on a farm near Montelimar and wears peasant garb? What do they care for his pipe and his felt slippers? To them the shirt collar is the proper place for a table napkin for the scenes that have been ridiculed so freely by the monarchical party and their organs are duplicated every day in the homes of the petite bourgeoisie. But it is the petite bourgeoisie that is the backbone, the common sense, the sobriety and the respectability of France, and as one of their own class they love and esteem their new president.

No person has ever accused M. Loubet of being brilliant, but during the many years of his public service his record has not been blackened by a single unworthy act. Unlike many of the presidents and political leaders of the country, he has no immoral past to stand in the way of the fulfillment of his duty and all who know him unite in regarding him as the safest man to be at the helm of the government at this crisis when the several pretenders are taking advantage of the excitement caused by the Dreyfus case to threaten the stability of the republic.

It was for this reason that M. Loubet was chosen. He was never, nor is he now a Leftist, a Centrist, a Progressist or a Socialist, a Dreyfus or an anti-Dreyfusist.

As an orator, statesman or legislator he has never attracted as much attention as have many of his associates, but he has long been known as one of the staunchest of Republicans, a man who believed in the strict enforcement of the constitution, and who has done his utmost to see that every citizen received the liberty and justice to which he was entitled. This was sufficient, however, and today there is scarcely an unbiased person in France who does not believe that he will do his duty in such a way as to insure the peace and prosperity of the republic.

In doing this, however, Mr. Loubet will not resort to the artificial ceremonies that M. Faure believed added so much to the dignity of his position. To begin with such ceremonies and the hidebound observance of a court etiquette cost money, and M. Loubet has no fortune to throw away in this manner. It is more than probable, therefore, that he will revert to the homely regime that was followed during Jules Grevy's term of office.

Rich as he was Pere Grevy was of most domestic habits. He loved his home, and he proposed to be comfortable when at home, however greatly he might offend those who were insisting upon his observance of the official dignities. He, too, wore felt slippers and was often seen walking in the garden of the Elysee with a pipe in his mouth and a much-worn smoking jacket on his back. Between this mode of life and the rules introduced during the last two years of the presidency of M. Faure, there is a great contrast for it has been recognized that there was a greater degree of ceremoniousness, formality and etiquette at the Elysee palace than at many of the foreign monarchial courts.

M. Loubet has already shown that he does not propose to be bound by the rules laid down by his predecessor. On the evening of the election, M. Crozier, the chief of the protocol, insisted that the new president should stop at the foreign office, the family of the late president not having left the Elysee. To his despair M. Loubet refused to be guided by the suggestions of the etiquette maker to the late president and positively announced that he was going home to his wife and children, "state etiquette or not."

Again, on the day when the new president moved into the Elysee he took a decidedly roundabout way in order to avoid the pomp and ceremony that M. Crozier had planned as a welcome for him. As the result the chief of the protocol is at a loss what to do in order to earn his money. Under the late president his office was a busy one, but from present appearances M. Loubet will manage things to suit himself which will give the commissioner of state etiquette many idle hours for contemplation upon his lost grandeur.

One of M. Loubet's most striking characteristics is his love for tobacco. While M. Faure loved a good cigar and smoked occasionally, his use of tobacco was moderation itself, as compared to that of the new president, who smokes like a volcano. He is seldom seen without a pipe or a big, black cigar in his mouth, and his favorite corners of the Elysee will reek with tobacco smoke, as they did in the days of President Ferry. M. Thiers hated both tobacco and those who smoked it. M. Carnot never used the weed, and M. Casimir-Perier seldom took more than a few whiffs at a cigarette in order to put the smokers among his guests at their ease. M. Ferry, however, smoked continuously and during his regime there were rooms in the Elysee that always were redolent with an odor somewhat like that of stale garlic.

THE PARIS HAT OF EASTER.

Our Own Special Foreign Correspondent Sends Us Some of the New and Charming Easter Conceptions.

Paris, March 26.—It threatens to be a very gay Easter week as far as color is concerned, for the new fabrics are of bright and beautiful hues. Among the pretty sounding colors are wedgewood blue, automobile red, which is a dark shade, and pistachio green, which is light. Then there is castor gray, which is an old color made popular again; ash gray, a very pale shade of gray, old yellow, which is decidedly deep, almost orange, and pearl white which is the most popular shade of bluish white worn this year.

The colors are combined with one another in plaids, or are used in striking color combinations such as linings, braiding and silk trimmings. You do not, however, see the contrasting sleeve nor the overskirt of different hue, the contrasting color being reserved more for the trimming of the ruffles and the lining of the skirts.

Just now the fancy turns toward the Easter hat which is very large this year, and very heavy. One is greatly impressed with the weight of the new hats for they are burdened with silk and velvet and flower trimmings until they quite over-tower the head. Yet the weight is only apparent, for most of the hat materials are very thin and light and a very large hat this year will only weigh as much as a small hat of other seasons.

English Walking Hat.

One of the prettiest of the new hats is of fancy straw something the shape of an English walking hat. It rolls at each side and has a rounding crown. The hat dips front and back.

Its trimming is rather unique, for it consists of thin embroidered grass linen of a tan hue over green silk. At each side, standing very high above the crown, there is a very large bunch of small, pale yellow cowslips, surrounded by green leaves. At the back stand loops of gray and green velvet. Under the right side of the crown there is a bunch of cowslips. This beautiful hat is worn with a dress of pistachio green cloth.

The patriotic girl is to wear a military hat of colonial shape. It turns up very sharply at each side until the sides are as tall as the trimming of the crown. One of the popular shades of the military hat is soldier blue, which is very much like cadet blue, so near it that you can hardly tell the difference only that it is a little brighter. The trimming for the military hat is a mass of white silk put on around the crown in such a way that it completely fills the brim. This the milliners tell you is done by draping the silk over a crinoline lining. At the back of the hat there is a loop of blue silk and the hat is given the necessary height by a mass of stiff plumes standing at the side of the crown.

This is a very easy hat to make at home only one must buy the best of materials.

Paris women love to escape from the city to the suburbs, and they get out as early as they can to enjoy the spring air. One sees them in the city parks and at the little suburban resorts sitting out doors and enjoying the first breath of spring.

The little hat tipped down in front and trimmed only with a big silk bow with double loops is the favorite hat for a windy walk as it can be pinned securely upon the head. It also holds its own when the tilted hat looks weather blown and awry.

Two bicycle girls attracted a great deal of attention on the boulevard the other day by their smart costumes. One wore a skirt of plaid goods trimmed with braid. The material was a mixture of silk and wool of automobile red color striped with black. The skirt was close fitting over the hips with two plaits at the back. It reached to the top of the boots and was lined with automobile red taffeta. Around the foot was a single row of silk braid put on plain, except for occasional loops, which made the skirt very natty indeed.

The waist was a shirt waist of fine flannel. It was also of automobile red with vertical stripes of black running through it. Narrow bands of braid were stitched diagonally across the front to form a pointed yoke effect and over the opening was a wide plait of plain red flannel into which set three gold studs engraved in simple design.

A white linen collar finished by a black satin tie was worn around the neck. The cuffs were plain, wide bands stiffened with an interlining of crinoline and linked by buttons which were a part of the shirt waist set.

A Bicycle Hat.

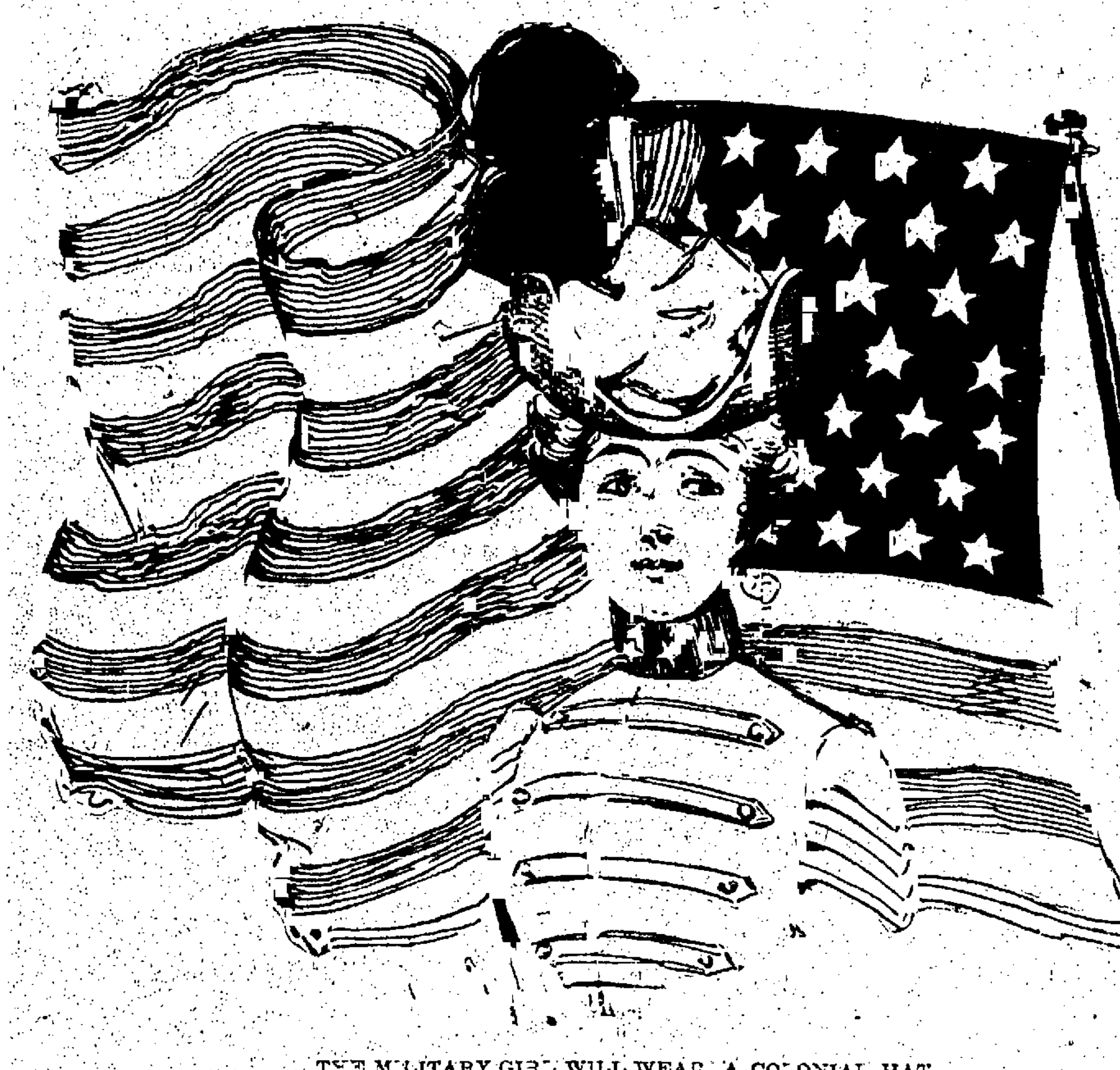
The hat was a smart affair with very low crown and wide brim. The brim was slashed at the back upon the right side and through the opening came the white wings of a bird which rested against the hair, and looked as if it had flown there. The crown of the hat was trimmed with striped ribbon which corresponded with the waist.

A black patent leather belt, patent leather shoes and uppers of the same color constituted the minor details of the costume.

The other young woman was dressed in a plain skirt of old blue bicycle suiting striped with pistachio green and lined with the same shade of green silk. It fitted close over the hips with the fulness at the back gathered into the waistband under a belt of black dongola kid.

Her waist was made of mixed goods combining the blue and green colorings seen in the skirt. It has a pointed yoke effect outlined in ribbon velvet. Around the neck there was a long, broad tie of dark blue corded silk tied in a loose knot and allowed to hang unconfined to the belt.

The hat was soft and round without trimming of any kind except the large jeweled pins which held it fast to the hair.



THE MILITARY GIRL WILL WEAR A COLONIAL HAT.

TWO BICYCLISTS IN THE FIRST SHIRT WAISTS OF SPRING, WITH HATS TO MATCH.

THE CAT WON.

How She Gave Battle to an Eagle in Midair.

A tiger cat belonging to Farmer Hazard of Herrick, Susquehanna county, was strolling out toward the barn a few days ago, carrying in her teeth a piece of meat for her young. A bald eagle which had been hovering over the farm for a week suddenly descended upon her and whirled her up in a rapid vertical flight.

The path of ascent, to the eye of a spectator watching the scene, was clearly indicated by loose feathers violently tossed from the point of combat. In a brief time the struggling pair came to a standstill in the sky. The eagle's wings had dropped now and then and he had given plain evidence of pain and terror, yet not once had his awful grip appeared to relax. At length a descent was begun, with a rapidity which increased every moment, and the two animals struck the ground at the point where they had first encountered each other, but the eagle was dead and the cat, as soon as she felt terra firma beneath her feet, shot away for the barn, still carrying her bit of meat.

Investigation proved that the cat had cut the eagle's throat and so lacerated its breast that its body was literally laid open. After the death in midair, however, the cat had been too clever to relax her hold and thus fall to the ground, but had let her enemy serve as a parachute to ease her descent.

The cat is none the worse for her aerial flight and battle.—(Chicago Times-Herald.

THE EASTER LOVE STORY.

(From the Persian.)

BY AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

Beside the couch
The sentinel, with patient look,
Waits for the King to come and read the book!

The book's a blank!
On the white page some figures stand,
Then vanish—waiting for the magic hand.

KIPLING MISUNDERSTOOD.

One of His Friends Attacks the False Impressions Americans Hold About Him.

Dear little, bright Elsie, happy little "Kiddie" Kipling, is dead, for "Kiddie" it always was in her father's household, and the formal "Josephine" belongs to that outer world which reads of the child in the newspapers, or who, perchance, may write her name on a marble shaft. "Kiddie" Kipling was her father's pet, his intimate companion, for his love of children is characteristic, in its reality. For her the "Jungle Books" were begun and written. Because she babbled of what the horses talked to each other, "The Walking Delegate" came to be a strong story in itself. Dear little Kiddie, with her big eyes and gentle ways, too pretty by far to look like her father; much prettier by far than her brunette mother. Elsie, the second child, resembles Kiddie somewhat, but John, the boy, is a big, restless, turbulent fellow, who, by the size and the force of him, makes strangers think he must be much the senior of the gentle little Elsie.

Little Josephine Kipling was a beautiful child, yet no one could possibly accuse either of her parents of beauty. Kipling himself is short and round-shouldered, with a keen, alert face, strong as to nose and chin, but a very long way from being handsome. His prevailing expression is one of sympathetic keenness. He is not fond of show, and he dresses badly. But he is alert to every influence, and nothing passes his observation, which, perhaps, is the foundation stone of his success.

Mrs. Kipling is very dark, and in her girlhood and early married life possessed a certain bird-like vivacity which was charming. People have often criticised her as dull, but that is not fair. Still, who is ever fair to the consort of a genius? It is undeniable that she talked well, and was quite able to keep up her end of current conversation brightly and interestingly. Perhaps she was never a woman who exactly "did things." She did not play or sing or draw; but she is a woman whose children are always well kept, and her house ever excellently appointed. Of late years she has lost much of her vivacity and her figure. She looks older than she is, older than he, and those hard years of newspaper work in India knocked the youth out of Kipling pretty well, so that one does not realize how early his reward has come to him until one hunts up the record of his birth.

There has been a great deal said in speculation about his trip to America at this time of the year. He did not come there to seek fair weather, he knew better than to expect that in February, but he did want to escape from the English climate for a while, and Mrs. Kipling wanted to see her "folks" in Vermont, for, though one brother has harassed them, the Kiplings are very fond of the rest of the family, and are on excellent terms with them. Then it was his plan that he might run down to Mexico and back inside of six weeks. A lack and a ass for planning!

A great mistake is made when it is supposed that Kipling feels unfriendly toward Americans. He came here a young, enthusiastic man, he wrote of everything as he found it, and in free, flowing, virile language. He resented criticism, be it ever so honest, and the press of the country poured forth its vials of wrath upon him. He came to the conclusion that America hated him, and a residence in rural Vermont was not calculated to utterly overthrow that impression—Vermont, where the people still fight the battles of the Revolution and expect to see each Britisher come over the hills with a line of Hessians behind him.

"The White Man's Burden" is not a new idea. It came to Kipling at the time of our Venezuelan difficulties, because he felt, with that characteristic intensity of his, that our strength was linked inseparably with the Anglo-Saxon, and the southern Spanish of America were none of our kin. Friends of his urged him to write the ode then, but he could not. "The American people don't like me, and don't want any of my preaching," he would say, disconsolately, and with the rivers of criticism which were then pouring in upon him it was difficult to deny the force of his remark.

He is a most conscientious and laborious worker. When he did write "The White Man's Burden" he wrote and rewrote it so often that its pile of manuscript came to be about three inches thick, good measure, pressed down and running over.

His first editor, at Lahore, the late E. R. Robinson, writes of him in this connection wise:

"There was one peculiarity of Kipling's work which I really must mention, namely, the amount of ink he used to throw about. In the heat of summer white cotton trousers and a thin vest constituted his office attire, and by the day's end he was spotted all over like a Dalmatian dog. He had a habit of dipping his pen frequently and deep into the inkpot, and, as all his movements were abrupt, almost jerky, the ink used to fly. When he darted into my room, which he used to do about one thing or another in connection with the contents of the paper a dozen times in the morning, I had to shout to him to 'stand off,' otherwise, as I knew by experience, the abrupt halt he would make, and the flourish with which he would place the proof in his hands before me, would send the penful of ink—he always had a full pen in his hand—flying all over me.

"Driving or sometimes walking home to breakfast in his light attire, plentifully besprinkled with ink, his spectacled face peeping out under an enormous mushroom-shaped hat, Kipling was a quaint-looking object."

Everyone admits that besides being an artist in letters Kipling is a good, shrewd business man, who probably gets better prices for his work than any living author of fiction. He is a wondrously versatile and equally wondrously exact, for it is quite a mistake to suppose that he has at must have lived as well as thought out his creations. Instinct and imagination are what count. Kipling has never been a python or a private soldier, yet Kaa and Mulvaney created the them.

We have made enough mistakes about our world ... us; we have called him cocksure when he is unassuming and simple; we have said that he hated Americans, when he was disposed to be friendly, but felt that Americans were keeping themselves warm with hating him; we thought he came to perpetuate a family quarrel, when he came only on a peaceful visit, and some people have even refused his wife that reputation for brightness which is hers by right. If only a bit of these wrong impressions can be corrected this sketch will not have been written in vain.—(Chicago Times-Herald.

A GROWING HABIT.

Getting to Be Common for People to Converse with Themselves.

"Have you noticed a rapidly growing habit that has shown itself to a remarkable degree recently—that of people talking to themselves while they are traveling in cars and even when walking on the streets?" asked an observant man who gets about town a good deal in the course of a day, according to the New York Times. "My attention was called to the matter a few days ago, with a request for an explanation. I hadn't noticed the peculiarity up to that time, but since then I have done so and the result is a veritable surprise. On Tuesday I had occasion to walk from the corner of Fulton street and Broadway down to the custom house, and I walked around through Wall street for the purpose of carrying on my investigations, for I had found that there were a lot of people, male and female, who indulge in the habit of conversing with themselves while riding on the cars, apparently utterly oblivious to the fact that people near them can hear every word they say. Now, what was the result? Probably you will not believe it until you have tried the experiment, but it is a fact nevertheless that I passed eleven men who were engaged in more or less animated conversation with themselves, and in two of the cases the talk had reached a disputatious stage. They all appeared to be perfectly sane and reputable business men. What was the matter with them I'm sure I don't know, any more than I do with the two men I met at a big auction sale a week ago, who were plainly discussing with themselves the advisability of making purchases. One of them was a man well known in the dry goods trade, who operates on the widest possible scale, and as his firm stands very high at the mercantile agencies and his paper is sought for in the market, it certainly could not have been business worriment that caused him to think aloud. However, I have come to the conclusion that this is the cause in very many cases, particularly among the men who ride up-town in elevated trains at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and who are muttering to themselves about the market. These are new and small operators who are carried away with the excitement of their ventures. But that theory will not work with the women who have fallen into the habit nor with the men whom I met in my walk on Broadway. There is some sort of mystery about the spread of this habit, but what it is is beyond my power of solution."

ANCIENT AND MODERN WAR.

Gettysburg the Most Murderous Modern Battle on Record.

To an army of physically inferior men the first disruption of ranks generally meant utter ruin. Gunpowder is a great equalizer of individual prowess. The rifle bullet of a dwarf will carry as far and hit as hard as that of a giant. On the retreat from Moscow the footsore, famished and almost frozen French soldiers could hardly drag themselves along, but, when too hard pressed, were still able to form squares and, with leveled muskets, make the pursuing Cossacks shrink back out of bullet range.

But the modicum of remaining strength that still sufficed to pull a trigger would have failed to draw the arrow of a Parthian war bow, and in a spear-to-spear fight their doom would have been speedily sealed. Hence the horrible carnage of legions routed by a horde of athletic barbarians.

In a fin de siecle review of American battles, Gettysburg is mentioned as the ne plus ultra of destructive fighting—"always excepting Waterloo, in proportion to the number of men engaged, probably the most murderous battle on record."—(North American Review.

A mother walked along the street with her son, and as they passed an old Methodist church his hand stole into hers. From within the building came a sonorous voice, praying louder and louder. Little Frank listened in awe for a minute, and then said mysteriously: "Mamma, can't he get out?"

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What Some of the Cripple Creek Mines Did Last Week

SUMMARY OF LEADING EVENTS

The Features of the Week in the Mining World Included in a Condensed Statement — Notable New Strikes in the Cripple Creek District — Partial Record of Shipments and Some Significant Mill Returns.

A well-known Denver mining broker starts every market letter that he sends out with the statement "Colorado mines are greater every morning." This statement is by no means as broad as might be thought at first glance, and if the mines of this state are not greater every morning, they are at least greater every week, and the record of weekly production and shipments from the Cripple Creek district go to prove the truth of this statement.

Just at this time there is noticeable a good deal of activity throughout the state, and not alone in the Cripple Creek district although Cripple is by no means falling behind but rather going ahead at the time. From every section of the state come reports of a renewed activity in mining circles, and every district promises an unprecedented activity during the coming summer. From Routt county, far up in the northern part of the state, where placer propositions of great promise are being gradually brought to public attention, down to the youngest of the prominent mining camps, Eldora, all reports say that this summer is destined to witness a mining activity greater than has been known for a long time.

Cripple Creek started the current year with a great record, both in the matter of production and the making of new and important strikes. While the second month of the year showed a falling off from the record of its immediate predecessor, it nevertheless showed a large increase over the production for February of last year. Unless everyone is greatly mistaken, the current month will be a record-breaker in the matter of production from the Cripple Creek district, and those who are in closest touch with conditions at camp do not hesitate to predict this.

Review of the Week.

At the meeting of the directors of the Elkton company it was decided to pass the quarterly dividend which was about due at this time.

This action is in accord with the company's conservative policy and while there is sufficient money in the treasury to enable the company to easily pay a one-cent dividend at this time, it was deemed to be to the best interests of the stockholders to pass the dividend and build up the treasury fund. During the last quarter the net profits of the company, after paying all expenses, were $40,000. At the present time there is $41,500 in the treasury. During the last quarter the company has paid out, in addition to running expenses, the sum of $20,000 for additional property. In addition to the $41,500 that is now in the treasury, there are five cars of ore that are known to be either on the tracks or at the mills which have not yet been settled for. The Elkton company passed the regular monthly dividend last December, at the same time declaring a change in policy and declaring that thereafter the dividends would be paid quarterly. At the time the monthly dividends were discontinued the company was paying two cents a month, or a total of $20,000 every 30 days. Had this rate been maintained there would have been a six-cent quarterly dividend due yesterday. The declared object of the company in passing the dividend is to strengthen the treasury reserve, which was subjected to an extra drain during the past quarter on account of the purchase by the Elkton company of the Katherine claim formerly belonging to the Nugget company, for which $85,000 was paid, and the Apple Ellen, formerly belonging to the Apple Ellen company, for which $25,000 was paid. On this $60,000 purchase there has been $20,000 paid by the Elkton company during the last quarter.

The Portland mine is again flooded at the lower levels. The last round of shots put in one day the first of the week opened up an immense water course and water has been pouring into the mine since that time with such rapidity that the pumps have been unable to handle it. It is reported that the mine was drowned out to a point within 15 feet of the eighth level. The water course was struck at the ninth level. New pumps will probably be necessary in order to cope satisfactorily with the water.

The Phillips lease on the end of the Nighthawk located on the west slope of Bull hill was purchased by Messrs. Barnes, Smales and Thompson. The consideration was $5,000, $2,500 of which was paid. The property is owned by the Consolidated Nighthawk and Nightingale company.

At a meeting of the directors of the Jack Pot company action was taken empowering Mr. Charles Fairnsworth, the assistant secretary, to act as secretary, providing that the Jack Pot Mining company should be responsible for no debts contracted unless upon the written order of President Anderson, and also providing that the books of the company should not be removed from the company's office unless by order of the board of directors.

The reported abandonment of the Steelsmith lease on the Findley is emphatically denied. The lessee is working as usual, there is no change in the condition of the property and no thought of giving up the lease.

On March 15 a meeting of the directors of the Gould company was held to consider a proposition to purchase a block of 100,000 shares of the company's stock at the market quotation on that day. The proposition was made by a syndicate composed of several well-known local mining men, and the directors decided to accept the proposition, and the deal was closed on that day. The market quotation on that day was 8¾ cents per share, and after paying commissions the company received about 8½ cents net for the 100,000 shares of the stock. This sale was made for the purpose of securing cash with which to proceed with development work on Gould property, and on the Kitty Lane in particular. The Kitty Lane is believed to have the extension of the Thompson and Elkton veins, and work on this claim will be pushed with a view to cutting these well-known veins.

The machinery at the Ophelia tunnel, south of Cripple Creek, is being thoroughly overhauled, preparatory to the resumption of active work in the big bore by the first of the next month. The work at the mine will be in charge of J. M. Parfet, of Denver. The financial end will be looked after by C. C. Chapin, of Chicago. Leases have been secured on a number of claims on the line of the tunnel which has already been driven 3,000 feet into Gold hill.

Litigation seems to be the order of the day just now, and the Jack Pot and Nugget companies may have to appeal to the courts to settle a difference of opinion as to the apex of the vein. As was stated here recently, a survey has been made by both the Jack Pot and Nugget companies, and in checking up results the two surveyors do not agree. The Nugget company claims the apex, saying that the rich Jack Pot vein passes out of the north end line of the Elizabeth Cooper claim, owned by the Nugget people, at a point 15 to 30 feet from the east end line of that claim. This statement is based upon the finding of Surveyor James F. Smith, who spent five days last week in the Jack Pot workings making surveys and calculations on the dip and direction of the vein. The Jack Pot people do not admit this contention and have prepared maps showing that the apex passes out of the Elizabeth Cooper side line a few feet from the northeast stake. It appears, then, that the consolidation of the two companies, which was recently paraded as a possibility, is far removed. In all probability there will now be a joint survey by the Jack Pot and Nugget companies, as an officer of the Jack Pot company stated would be the case if in checking up results the surveyors failed to agree. Should this fail to determine the matter, a resort to the courts is not at all improbable.

The Week's Strikes.

The latest important strike reported from the Cripple Creek district is credited to the Dante mine, located on Bull hill. It was made by Lessees Rieger in a drift from the fourth level from the main shaft. This brings it to a point 250 feet below the surface so that good stoping ground is represented. The lessees had to do 70 feet of drifting before the strike was made. They are now in their workings 80 feet, being 10 feet in the ore shoot with good ore showing up in the face of the drift. Out of some 16 to 18 tons of rock first broken down a total of 15½ tons was sent out. The whole lot was first hoisted to the surface and then sorted into two lots. The high grade picked out aggregated three and one-half tons which gave the very good returns of 2.25 ounces in gold to the ton. The low grade stuff aggregated 12 tons and surprised the lessees and mine management very agreeably by running an even ounce, or $20 to the ton. The face of the drift is still in ore, and it is a mere matter of guess work how far it goes. The ore carries free gold and sylvanite and is contained in a good strong vein five feet wide. It has been opened up west of the big dyke which runs the entire length of the Dante claim and runs parallel with the dyke so that there is every opportunity for a good length on the ore shoot. What is above or below this fourth level no one at present knows but it is possible that some will soon know as lessees are going to work to expose the ground above and attempt to open up the extension of the ore shoot. Ore is going out from the Dante at the rate of about 250 tons per month and it is running all the way from one to better than 10 ounces. A good deal of the stuff sent out averages three ounces to the ton and the mine seems to be doing a good deal better than is generally supposed.

There has been a strike of considerable importance in the Santa Rita, and at a depth of 400 feet. In the recent shipment from the Santa Rita, the high grade ore ran $360 in gold to the ton, and the second grade ore returned values of $110 in gold, to the ton. In the drift to the northwest between the Florence and Cripple Creek and Midland tracks the ore shoot has been encountered at the 400-foot level. The pay streak is 18 inches wide and runs better than five ounces, or $100, in gold to the ton.

Lessees on the Cut Diamond, the claim lying directly east of the Theresa property on Bull hill, and which embraces some eight or nine acres of ground have opened near the surface a very strong lead. Going into an old shaft they started a drift at a depth of 40 feet, expecting to catch the vein for which they were driving within at least 25 feet. After firing the first round of shots they discovered that they were already in ore. Assays on the rock gave an average value of $10 to the ton, consequently no attempt was made by them to develop. They are now pushing ahead in the hope of finding the vein they caught at the surface which they believe is the extension of the Legal Tender vein. The property is owned by the Little Cut Diamond company.

The Nightingale owned by the Nighthawk company is likely within the near future to make a record. The lessees, Messrs. Mosier, Armstrong and partners, are now drifting at a depth of 70 feet on a two and a half foot body of $19 ore. On another portion of the same property, Devine and associates have three and a half feet of mineral that averages $40 to the ton in carload lots. The output from this latter lease is from eight to ten tons daily, and is taken from a depth of 30 feet. Indications lead to the belief that the ore from both of these leases is being taken from separate veins.

The following is a record of what a few of the mines have shipped during the past week:

The O. K.

Bowers and Smith have struck it in good shape on their lease on the O. K., a fractional claim situated on the south slope of the west spur of Bull hill. They have sent out two shipments that went good pay, the ore coming from the shaft in the course of sinking. The grade and quantity of the mineral has improved as depth has been gained and now in the bottom of the 85-foot shaft there is four feet of quartz that assays better than two ounces. The O. K. joins the Stratton group on the north.

Gould.

Sub-lessees working on the south end of the Jenny Sample, belonging to the Gould company, on Raven hill, have a very good showing on their block of ground. In sinking 15 feet they have sawed 10 tons, which were sent out last week. In the bottom of their shallow shaft there is about three feet of ore that assays $30 per ton without sorting.

Lucky Guss.

Griffin & Herbert, leasing on the east end of the Lucky Guss, sent out a 25-ton shipment of $30 ore. The last shipment of high-grade averaged $133 per ton. The ore comes from the drift run at a depth of 110 feet.

Red Umbrella.

Murphy & Co., leasing on the Red Umbrella, sent out their first shipment last week. It consisted of 10 tons of screenings that assays at the rate of $50 per ton.

Sheriff.

A 10-ton lot of medium grade ore was marketed from the Ramey lease on the Sheriff last week.

Lessees working on the Blue Flag, adjoining the Idaho May, on Raven hill, have struck it. A 20-ton shipment of two-ounce ore was sent out last week.

Pinnacle.

A 25-ton shipment was sent out from the Whipp lease on the Pinnacle. The last lot marketed brought $17.80 per ton.

The first shipment from the new ore body in the Hoosier was settled for last week. It consisted of 2½ tons of second grade that averaged $292.80, and 25 tons of third-class at $52.60 per ton. None of the high grade has been marketed. The shaft is to be straightened and timbered at once, and when this work is completed the Hoosier will take its place among the big and steady shippers of the district.

T. E. Merritt.

Lessees Painter and associates, who are at work on block A of the T. E. Merritt, on Tenderfoot hill, have another shipper to add to the rapidly-increasing list. For some time they have been drifting from the bottom of the 40-foot shaft on a good looking vein which carried but low grade values. After driving 50 feet they decided to go deeper and started a winze. Values have steadily improved as the winze has been sunk, and it is now apparent that they were drifting on top of an ore shoot. Ten tons of mineral taken from the winze were marketed last week. Some careful tests of the average value of the shipment show that it will be a little better than 1.5 to the ton. Assays have been received ranging from 22 to 25 ounces. The property is owned by the Reno company.

Gold Sovereign.

Thirty tons of ore have been saved for shipment from that portion of the sub-lease on the Gold Sovereign operated by the Associated Gold Mines company. Assays would apparently indicate that higher values will be returned on his consignment than have ever been received before from this portion of the property. Fifty tons were sent which will average better than two ounces to the ton.

Raven.

Last week's shipments from the Raven were as follows. From the Gregory, 104 tons, and from the Raven, 30 tons, the ore running about as usual.

Bowling Green.

The Bowling Green company shipped from their lease on the main workings of the Burns mine, located on Bull hill, 30 tons of ore which will average about two ounces in gold to the ton. The Burns is owned by the Acacia company. E. R. Argersinger, manager for the Bankers' syndicate of Pittsburg, leasing on the Morning Star, also owned by the Acacia people, is reported to have cut the Lansing vein which was first encountered by Whipp and company.

Dante.

From the Dante mine on Bull hill 60 tons of ore were shipped last week. Of the total amount 18 tons came from the Close Shave lease and the remainder from the various lessees operating in the main or Johnson workings.

HOOSIER STRIKE IS VERIFIED.

Careful Assays Give Some Remarkable Figures.

Cripple Creek, March 28.—The extraordinary rich strike on the Hoosier is attracting many miners to that section of Tenderfoot hill where the claim is located. All of these are coming away convinced of the authenticity of the find. One well known mining man today, to further verify the report, brought away three samples of ore from different parts of the vein which he has had assayed with the following results. No. 1, taken from the bottom of the drift, north across six to eight inches, $13.60 ounces to the ton. No. 2 across two feet of the vein on the east side of the south drift, 6.30 ounces to the ton. No. 3 across 12 to 20 inches of the rich sylvanite ore left standing on the foot wall of the winze 222.10 ounces to the ton. Lessee Anstie today obtained an assay on this last streak of 217 ounces. These remarkable figures, which can be relied on as being accurate and as being a fair average samples of the ore, have caused even more excitement in mining circles than did the news of the strike which in the opinion of many is one of the biggest in the history of the camp.

Ramsay C. Boss and J. C. Montgomery, of Denver, and E. J. Knight of Providence, R. I., all heavy stockholders in the Gilpin and Cripple Creek Gold Mining company, arrived in camp today and visited the workings of the Atlanta, adjoining the Hull City Placer which their company is operating under a bond and lease. The property is now a regular shipper and last week marketed five carloads of ore of from three to five ounce grade. High grade sylvanite ore is also being saved and today a small sacked consignment of about one ton was shipped to the smelter which is estimated by Mr. Bogy to be worth about $3 a pound or $6,000 for the lot. It is chiefly on account of this rich ore and the royalties paid thereon to the owners of the mine that the present visit was due, for although no payment has been made on the bond for some time it has been considered advisable by the management to take it up without delay and thus save royalties. The bond calls for $50,000 due about one year from date but arrangements will now be completed looking to an immediate payment.

Simmons and associates, leasing on the Zenobia on Bull hill, made a 22-ton shipment of from five to six ounce ore yesterday. Ninety sacks of first grade ore were also sent out estimated to be worth about twenty ounces to the ton.

Carbonate hill will not be long behind Tenderfoot in the procession if the strike reported tonight on the Golden Terry proves authentic. Lessee George Frost, who is operating the mine under a bond and lease, is authority for the statement that at a depth of 270 feet he has cut the extension of the Elkhorn vein and has two and a half feet of ore assaying seven ounces to the ton. A six inch streak alongside his lessee carries values compared to which the rich ore in the Hoosier is insignificant in value. The claim is owned by Dutt and Penrose of Colorado Springs, Owen Prentiss of this city and Mrs. C. B. Harrison of Boulder. The reported strike could not be verified tonight but as the lessee refuses to talk sale only under most unheard-of conditions there is doubtless some foundation to the story.

Santa Rita Returns.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, March 28.—Returns from the shipment sent out by Col. A. B. Heath of Denver from his lease on the Santa Rita south of this city are at hand and show a settlement for the first grade ore of $260 to the ton and $100 a ton for the second grade marketed.

Hickerstaff and Ashby, who have been running a crosscut from the third level of the Little Pearl, are reported to have found a parallel vein to the one from which they produced a big tonnage of ore. These lessees have recently re-timbered their shaft and will have out a shipment from the new strike within the next few days.

The output from the Modoc for the month will average about a carload a day, most of which is low grade ore.

The production from the Little for March is estimated to reach a total exceeding 1,000 tons. At the 600-foot station, levels are being run on ore and a new station is being cut at the 600-foot point in the shaft preparatory to extending the drifts at this depth.

The Legal Tender mine of the Golden Cycle company, one of the Moffat-Smith properties, will probably beat all records this month in the way of production. Miners are breaking down over 100 tons a day and the output will necessarily be correspondingly heavy.

The ore bins at the Minnie Rock shaft of the Garfield Consolidated company, which are being erected by the lessee, Frank O. Wood of Colorado Springs, to replace those destroyed by fire, are almost completed and the lease will soon resume shipping.

The Carl Johnson lease on the Anna J. of the Vindicator company will make a 100-ton shipment of two ounce ore the last of the week. The Keith and Ruby lease on the property is now outputting 30 tons a day.

JACK POT APEX MATTER.

Plat of the Ground Shown, With the Claims of Both Sides.

Herewith is produced a plat of the Jack Pot and Elizabeth Cooper claims, the latter property being owned by the Nugget company.

On the plat are also shown the Morning Glory and Morning Glory No. 2 claims, belonging to the Work company, the apex of the Jack Pot vein as claimed by the Jack Pot and Nugget companies respectively, and the alleged course of the third level on the Jack Pot claim.

The plat illustrates the condition of affairs very ably as it not only shows the apex of the Jack Pot vein as claimed by the two companies, but the indefiniteness of the whole thing is indicated thereby. It all depends upon the developments of the future. If the Nugget people can prove that the apex of the Jack Pot vein runs as they claim then they will probably have the right to follow it from their ground and through the Jack Pot and Work companies' properties at great depth. To have a right to this course of action they must, of course, show that it runs through the end line of the Elizabeth Cooper claim as indicated in the plat; but if the Jack Pot people can show that it runs through the Elizabeth Cooper side line then there will be no chance of an apex by the Nugget company and the matter will be ended.

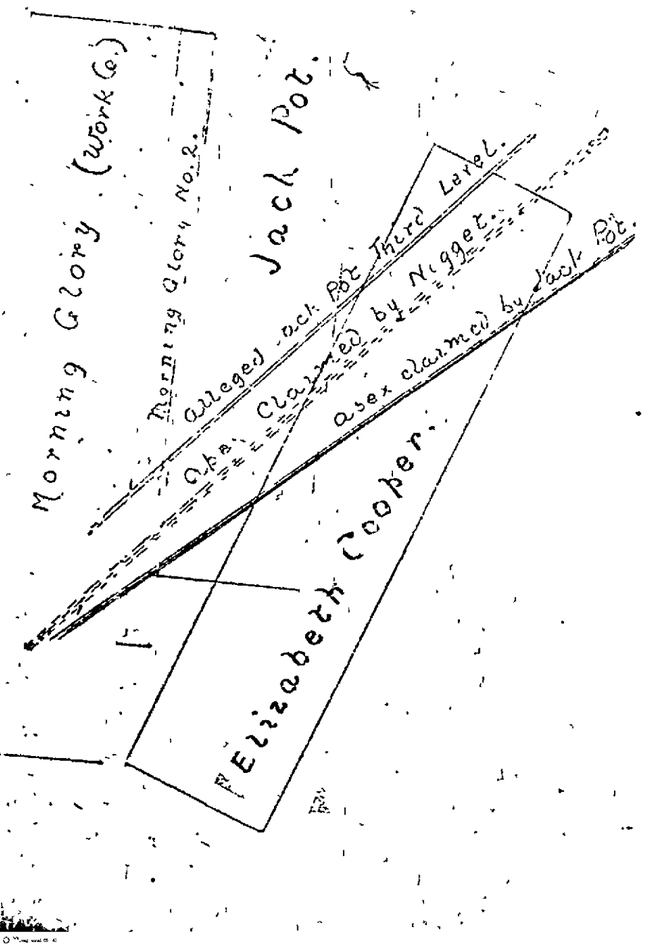
All of this must necessarily take a good deal of time and expense to prove, but both companies seem to be very determined about it and are inclined to fight to the bitter end, although, as a matter of fact, no apex suit brought in the Cripple Creek district has ever been fought to the end, a compromise always having been effected.

In conversation with a prominent official of the Jack Pot company yesterday the point was made that there was not the slightest doubt about the Jack Pot and Nugget companies' respective rights in the case. "At a depth of from 450 to 500 feet," said he, "the Jack Pot vein runs through about the center of the claim. This vein has a dip of about 47 feet in every 100, which would bring it out on the surface at a point say from 200 to 235 feet from where it is running at a depth of from 450 to 500 feet. This would, therefore, bring it out far beyond the corner stake of the Elizabeth Cooper claim, and we do not possibly see how anything like an apex can be made out of it by the Nugget people."

"The lessees at work on our property have followed the vein as straight as a die and we have it exposed in the face of the drift about 50 feet from our side line, but the Nugget people are now claiming that we have gone off our vein and are not following the right one. I do not think that there is any fear of this being proved or of the Nugget company apexing the Jack Pot."

On the other hand it is claimed by Mr. Keener of the Nugget company, who has been through the Jack Pot workings, that the Jack Pot company has not followed the true vein but left it at a point about ten feet back of the present face of the drift. It is claimed by other interested parties that the Nugget people will be able to show the course of the real vein in the Raven tunnel and that the Nugget company has the best show on earth of proving an apex of the Jack Pot vein.

In the meanwhile it will be noted that the Work company is in an interesting position as it seems to be threatened by both the Jack Pot and Nugget companies. Later on the Doctor and Ingham companies may both figure in the mix-up.



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LOS ANGELES-PORTLAND SURVEY

Colorado City Lessees were Over Six Feet in Los Angeles Ground—Rieger Lease on the Dante Continues to Show Up Well — Good Showing Being Made in the Maria A. Claim—Brief Mining Notes of General Interest.

It was stated exclusively in these columns a day or so ago that the lessees on the Colorado City claim, belonging to the Portland Gold Mining company and those of the Los Angeles belonging to the Los Angeles Gold Mine company, had gotten into a dispute, both sides claiming that each was in the other's ground. The Colorado City claimed that those on the Los Angeles had entered the Colorado City claim a distance of nine feet and on the other hand the Los Angeles lessees declared that they still had six feet in which to mine.

The matter of course was settled amicably and a joint survey which was ordered showed that the Los Angeles lessees had made a proper estimate the result being that the Colorado City lessees had entered Los Angeles ground a distance of six feet, three inches.

As there is plenty of good ore in sight at the point where connections were made on the second level the decision means a good deal to the Los Angeles lessees and the company. It is only six feet three inches on this eve but it must be remembered that it means the same thing for every other level opened up in the mine so that the ore along this six feet, if it continues down for say, 1,000 feet, would be worth a whole lot of money.

It was learned yesterday that a very strong company, or at least those in control of such a company, were after a controlling interest in the Los Angeles Gold Mine company at a price considerably in advance of the present price of the shares. Whether a deal will be consummated or not remains to be seen.

STRIKE IN THE RIEGER LEASE HOLDING OUT WELL.

A party who has just returned from a few days trip in camp and who made an inspection of the Dante workings makes the statement that the recent strike in the Rieger workings is holding out well as development proceeds.

It will be remembered that the strike made was reported exclusively in these columns and it was stated at the time that the value of the strike had already been determined by shipments which showed 2.25 ounces in gold to the ton for three and one-half tons and one ounce in gold for 12 tons. Since then the drift has been extended and the showing is still very good. Another shipment is now being taken out and the returns will, of course, not be in for several days.

Misleading statements have been made in an evening paper relative to Mr. Harnan "resigning" from the management of the Portland Gold Mining company.

Mr Harnan has not resigned from the management of the company for the very good reason that since the annual election he has not been general manager as no one was elected by the 1899 directors to fill such a position.

The management of the great Portland group is in the hands of an executive committee composed of Messrs. James F. Burns, John Harnan and Irving Howbert. This committee has had the general supervision of the property for the past six months and everything has been going along as smoothly as could be wished.

The man in charge at camp is Superintendent A. A. DeCamp and the executive committee and directors are entirely satisfied with the work he has done. The company's mines are doing splendidly and as one of the directors said yesterday: "they could not very well be moving along better."

GOOD SHOWING BEING MADE ON THE MARIA A. CLAIM.

The Maria A. claim and the Maria A. company are not very often written about in the papers but for all that quite a little work is being done on the property by lessees and some very fair showings are being made.

On the south end of the claim a Mrs. Hatch has a lease and is doing some work. The lease covers about 300x400 feet but the course of the vein through this piece of ground is cornerways and she will get about 500 feet in length out of it.

Mrs. Hatch has a 30 foot shaft on the property and has a very nice looking vein opened up. It is strong and well defined and about eight feet wide. A fair sample was taken across the entire width a few days ago and this gave the very fair returns of $8 per ton.

Other holes on the ground also make a fair prospective showing. Some ore taken from one of the dumps during the week returned $28 per ton and parties are now considering leasing it and doing a good deal of work

BRIEF MINING INFORMATION OF GENERAL INTEREST.

It is said that there is a decided improvement in the Union properties. The new good showing is in the Olympia May at the tenth level at a depth of 600 feet and at the twelfth level at a depth of 800 feet. The east vein, which is something like six feet wide contains ore that will assay up to as high as fifty ounces to the ton. Of course, all the ore will not assay such high values, and the shipment which is now ready will determine the value of the ore.

There will soon be eight sets of lessees working on the properties of the Ben Hur company, two new leases having just been given on portions of the Little Gold King on Gold hill.

The Colorado Electrical Power company today closed a contract with Charles Bonnell and Son of Goldfield for a 30-horse power hoist for the Clyde property. The Damon electric plant was connected up today. The Rio Grande sampler will put in a 30-horse power motor for the Victor mill, which yesterday came under their control.

During the week the hoisting capacity of the Trilby mine has been doubled by putting in a larger electrical plant. The Tornado mine has bought its 75-horse power compressor and 100-horse power hoist. The Independence Town and Mining company has put in three electrical motors whose aggregate capacity is 160-horse power.

The Hoosier property on Tenderfoot hill, in which the rich strike of sylvanite ore was reported yesterday morning is owned principally by Denver men. The company owning the property is the Grafton Gold Mining company with offices at 1529 Lawrence street. The officers are: president, Dr. Edmund Rogers; vice president and treasurer, David Rudridge; secretary, Prof. W. P. Headden, of Colorado Agricultural college; attorney and director, Platt Rogers; director, A. V. Pitcher, of Colorado Springs. Besides the above mentioned directors the other stockholders are Parley Langdell and George Macleod, of Denver, James M. Ralston of Asbury Park, N. J., and Rev. J. B. Maule of London, England.

The lease on the property held by H. J. Anstie runs for three years from October last.

THE DOCTOR CAME TOO LATE.

Clarence Wayland Died, Christian Scientists Say, Through Lack of Faith.

Clarence Wayland, the child of J. E. Wayland, died of scarlet fever at the home of his grandmother, 513 East Thirty-third street, at 6 o'clock this morning. The child was several days without medical treatment, the mother and grandmother attempting to cure it by Christian Science methods. Will Farrow, the Christian Science healer, attended it after it was taken to the grandmother's home. Mr. Wayland asked the aid of the police in securing medical treatment for the child. Dr. M. V. Mather, who had begun to hope for recovery from favorable signs yesterday morning found the babe very much worse last night. He was notified of the death by telephone this morning.

Wayland was at Dr. Mather's office yesterday. He told the physician that he had not been annoyed further by his mother-in-law, or his wife, who, believing in Christian Science, has declined to call a doctor and had spirited the child away that no medical attendance be given it. The wife had told him yesterday that should the child die, he must assume the responsibility for the death. His want of faith, she said, had caused the illness. Dr. Mather will sign the death certificate.

The neighborhood of 517 East Thirty-third street is indignant, because children nearby had been exposed to the scarlet fever before the house was quarantined. One of the children of Mrs. William Gilson, who is Mrs. Wayland's mother, had been permitted to attend school before her house was placarded by the board of health.—(Kansas City Star.

G. W. Dunn, the naturalist, most of whose work has hitherto been confined to South America, intends to start soon for the Philippines to make a collection for the Rothschilds. The trip will be chiefly remarkable owing to the fact that Mr. Dunn is 85 years of age. He is, however, in perfect health both as to mind and body.

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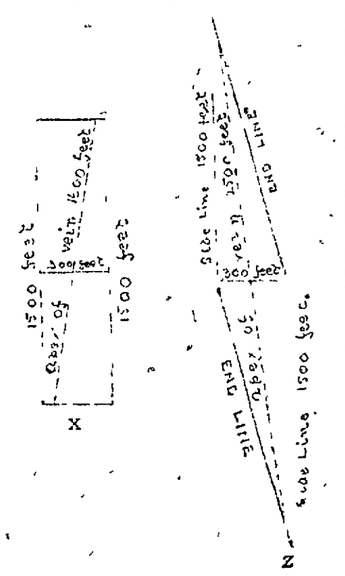
F. A. B., Aspen. Query: I locate a claim upon a vein which I cut in the discovery shaft, which runs, as far as I can find out, with the length of the claim, and have perfected the location; in sinking on the vein at about 30 feet the vein seems to split, one branch going straight down, the other dipping to the west. The one to the west seems to carry the values, but at its present dip will pass out of my side lines at not a great depth. Am I safe in working it?

Ans.: If the vein at its apex, or top, that is, the nearest point it reaches to the surface, is within the lines of your claim and substantially along the length of the claim, you have the right to follow the vein out of your side lines. The fact that the vein is split, one branch staying in your lines and one branch dipping out does not limit your dip rights to the vein which remains in your lines.

R. P. P., Victor. Query: I intend starting soon for the Paradox Valley copper district and intend staking some claims. Want to secure as much vein rights as possible. Understand the laws of this state allow end lines to be any length so long as the width of claims not over 300 feet. I send you rough sketch of two supposed locations. X, I feel sure, would be all right, but would Z be so? The claim is only 300 feet wide, the side lines only 1,500 feet long and the end lines are parallel. But the Z location would give me about 900 feet more on the vein than X, which is what I want if I could do it. Please instruct me through your columns.



Ans.: The United States statutes provide that claims located since May 10, 1872, may equal, but not exceed 1,500 feet along the vein. If contested, both your claims would be void, certainly as to the excess of the vein above 1,500 feet, and perhaps entirely, as an attempt to fraudulently acquire more vein right than the law allows to any one claim. The claims are not void because of their shape, as both the surveyor general's office and United States land office would pass the claims. The question would only arise on a contest. In your claim Z, while you secure more length along the vein, you cut down its dip rights as the shortest line between the two planes made by the end lines within which you are confined in prosecuting the vein outside your side lines on the dip is very much less than 1,500 feet. If claims like X and Z are located upon the bona fide belief that the vein ran along the center line, the fact that the vein, as afterwards disclosed took a course shown in the cuts, could not invalidate the claims except as to the excess of 1,500 feet in a case properly raising that issue.

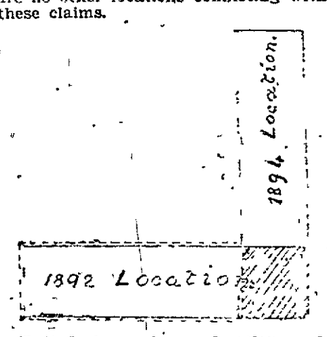
S. A. C., Cripple Creek. Query: Two locations on approximately parallel veins lying side by side, seem to be getting into trouble. The west claim is the older located in 1893; the east claim located early in 1894, has the better values. The vein in the east claim is nearly perpendicular, while the vein in the west claim dips toward the east. The owners of the westerly claim are sinking rapidly on the vein, threatening to cut the easterly vein, and claiming that when they do the ore below the point where the veins unite belongs to them because theirs is the older location. Is this right?

Ans.: The United States statutes provide that where two or more veins unite, the oldest or prior location shall take the vein below the point of union, including all the space of intersection, so that the westerly vein can claim everything below the point at which it unites with the easterly vein. This rule has been sustained by the courts in some notable cases in Colorado.

W. S. S., Lawrence. Query: I think your legal department will be of great usefulness to the prospectors. I am one and want to take advantage of it. I am not sure what is required by the law as to having a vein or mineral in place in your discovery shaft. I have located a group of five claims south of Victor, and have put down 10-foot holes on all of them. Three of them seem to be all right. One of the other two I can get good assays from, though I can't see anything like a vein in the shaft. On the remaining one I have a five claims in a group, would the faulty best assay I can get is a trace. Now, what I want to know is, would, should there be any dispute about the matter, the showings made in these two claims be held as mineral in place. If only one, please say which and why not the other. Further, if I tried to patent all five claims in a group, would the faulty showing of the one invalidate the title to the whole group? Should like to hear from you in your next issue if possible.

Ans.: The law provides that no location of mining claim shall be made until the discovery of a vein or lode within the limits of the claim located, and provides that one of the essentials of a proper location is the sinking a discovery shaft upon the lode to the depth of at least 10 feet from the lowest part of the rim of such shaft at the surface, or deeper if necessary, to show a well-defined crevice or vein. The vein, within these statutes, is a body of mineral within defined boundaries, in the solid mass of the mountain. It is not required that it have two walls, or in fact any walls as such, provided its boundaries may be determined, that is if it be not an undetermined mass, but a limited zone of mineralized matter extending into the earth. It must be mineralized, that is, it must carry mineral in appreciable quantities, although it is not necessary that the mineral should be in paying quantities. Your fourth claim, if contested, could not be sustained unless you could find and prove a vein within these definitions. The fifth vein is valid. Each location of a lode stands on its own merits and the fact that the fourth claim was found to be invalid would not invalidate the fifth or the other three.

1899, Anaconda. Query: I have found 300 square feet of ground on Mineral hill, which I think I am entitled to locate. It is on the south end of a claim located in 1894, but which covered the east end of a claim located in 1892. The 1892 claim owners did not do their assessment work in 1898, and some other people re-located it in January, 1899, but put in their east end line at the west side line of the 1894 property. I claim that the 300 feet at the south end of the 1894 claim is free ground, as it could not have been included in the 1894 location, as it was then owned by the 1892 claim. My friends say that I would only waste my time and money to do work on this piece of ground, but, I think differently. In the meanwhile I am going to take it easy until I hear what you say, but please answer soon. Here is a drawing of the ground. There are no other locations conflicting with these claims.



Dotted line shows location made January, 1899. Shaded part is what I claim is free ground.

Ans.: If the claim located in 1892 was a valid, subsisting claim at the time 1894 was located, 1894 of course secured no title to its southerly 300 feet. On your statement of facts the tract 300 feet square shaded in the drawing is open to location.

Recent Decisions Affecting the Mining Industry.

From Engineering and Mining Journal.

Liability on Coal Contract.—Where it has been shown on trial that the purchaser broke the contract to take certain coal, he cannot then introduce evidence of damages suffered by him for the non-delivery of coal after he has given notice that he rescinds the contract.—(Jackson vs. Duquoin Coal Mining Company (76 Illinois Appellate Reporter, 319; Court of Appeals of Illinois.

When Reorganized, Corporation is Liable for Debts of Old Company.—A corporation held a lease under which it mined asphalt on a royalty basis. One person held substantially all the stock. A new company, with the same object, officers and place of business was organized, and substantially all its stock was issued to the principal stockholder of the old company, the sole consideration being the debt it owed him. He afterward sold some of his stock, but the old company received no part of the consideration. The old company transferred its lands and all business and assets, with exception of mining lease, to the new company, and practically went out of business. The court held that the new one was simply the old under another name, and hence was liable on the mining lease for royalties subsequently accruing, the transfer being fraudulent as to the lessor.—(Higgins vs. California Petroleum and Asphalt Company (65 Pacific Reporter, 155); Supreme Court of California.

Courts of Equity and Fraudulent Mining Transactions.—A mine owned by a company was salted by its members. A scheme was concocted whereby certain of the stockholders, acting in the interest of another stockholder, stated to a third party that they had started a false report about the mine being salted for the purpose of freezing out such other stockholder, but that in reality the mine was genuine, and that such third party could buy the stock of such other owner, nominally worth $47,000, for $4,000, which the owner had stated he would not sell for $150,000 if he believed the mine were genuine. Such stockholder when approached by this third party pretended to believe the mine had been salted, and for that reason stated he would sell the stock at a small figure, and the party accepted it. The court held that equity would not aid him to recover payments made on such purchase, nor could the seller recover payments not yet due, since neither party had clean hands.—(Bearden vs. Jones (48 Southwestern Reporter, 837; Court of Chancery Appeals of Tennessee.

[illegible]

Returns From a Number of Colorado's Mining Districts

RENEWED ACTIVITY MANIFEST

In Nearly Every Section of the State Miners are Making Preparations for a Lively Summer—The Snow-Bound Districts are Rapidly Making Up for Lost Time and Production and Shipments are Going On at a Satisfactory Rate.

Central City, Colo., March 26.—The blockade which has so badly interfered with the operations of mines and has kept back shipment of ores for over six weeks, has at last been broken, and now heavy shipments of ore are being made both by the quartz wagon route and the Gilpin Tramway company. The quartz haulers find that they have all they can do to handle the ores from the mines not reached by the lines of the tramway, as the roads in the outside sections are still in bad shape. While the tramway company is working to its available capacity and even hauling during the night in order to move some of the accumulated ore which has been broken down during the suspension of shipments from the big mines. While it is hardly likely that the increased shipments for the latter part of the month will be able to make up the deficiency for the earlier part of the month, still the shipments of ore when footed up will prove a surprise to even those who know the exact conditions during the month. The loss in shipments may be made up this month or at the latest by next month, the loss for the disbursement in wages since the 1st of February is quite a serious matter, and one which will take several months to recover from. It is estimated that the shortage in the amount of wages reach as much as $150,000, but even that will not discourage the average Gilpin county miner, who is conservative and careful at all times, and who knows that he is always sure of steady employment here, under anything like favorable circumstances.

Topeka Mine Has Started Up.

The Topeka mine was started up during the last week, but only a force of trammers were put to work, in order to move the hundreds of tons of ore which were broken down during the blockade, so that the mines can go to work again this week. The average daily shipments of this well known mine are from thirty to forty tons, but from this on, the shipment will, of course, be much heavier than usual, owing to the large tonnage awaiting removal. Manager Lowe says that he will be able to continue making heavier shipments from this on, as the mine is in better shape than ever to produce both the regular milling product and also the rich smelting ore some of the latter having run as high as over 200 ounces in gold per ton. A larger and more complete plant of machinery will be installed on the property at an early date, which is become necessary by the fact of a heavier future production.

In sinking the last lift in the Phoenix-Burroughs mine of the Kansas-Burroughs Consolidated Mining company, a nice streak of smelting ore was encountered, which when fully examined, proved up a good body of smelting ore and which will no doubt prove up still better and add to the usual profits of the operators of this well known property, which still continues to hold its own as one of the largest shipping properties in the county, giving employment to a regular force of about 100 men, and maintaining a daily product of in the neighborhood of 100 tons of ore. Pat McCann is the efficient manager of the property.

Quartz Hill Properties Active.

The Mackey-Burroughs property on Quartz hill which is being worked by a local pool of well known mining and business men of this county, is shipping considerable ore these days, both of a smelting and milling character. Returns from one lot of subleasers ore gave values of six and one-fourth ounces of gold per ton, which is a good grade; and several lots of milling ore have also given very satisfactory results. The shaft which is down something over 400 feet, is being sunk under a contract calling for another lift, and the indications are very promising as depth is gained. The working force now numbers about twenty men, most of whom are on the tribute system. At last the city has been able to provide the Cook mine on Bobtail hill, with water for feed purposes, and in consequence, sinking operations are now being carried on in the big shaft. When sinking was resumed this time after an unavoidable delay of about two months, the shaft was about 740 feet deep and Manager Colvin and associates will put it down with three eight-hour shifts of men and air drills to 900 and possibly 1,000 feet just as quickly as it is possible for them to do so. As soon as new ground can be opened up, the working force will be largely increased and before the summer is well started the property will no doubt be giving employment to a force of 150 men and will be without a doubt the largest working property in the whole country.

Lease and Bond on Enterprise.

A lease and bond has been taken on the Enterprise property on north Clear creek by Fort Collins parties from William Lane and Co., and the new parties will start up active work as early as is possible.

Another old time producer is to be resurrected after a complete shut down of nearly twenty-five years. It is the Stewart mine, near Wide Awake, in the Hawkeye mining district which was closed down in April, 1875. Professor E. C. Lindemann of Denver has taken hold for Boston capitalists, and in the next thirty days he will have it in shape for a thorough examination, which the Bostonians desire before taking hold. However, there is very little doubt but that the examination will be favorable one. It is a well known fact that previous to this shut down of '75 the mine produced in less than two years about $250,000, and ore taken from the old dump of late years has run as high as from three ounces to over ten ounces gold per cord, and in consequence there is not much dump left there today. The shaft is only a little over 200 feet deep and has not as yet exceeded the prospect stage, according to Gilpin county ideas. Its early operations will mean much to the adjacent mining sections, as it will create more interest and development than have been carried on for the past few years.

The shaft on the Nemaha Extension No. 2 claim on Bobtail has reached a depth of eighty feet and sinking operations are being carried on with a fair looking pay streak in sight.

Sheriff Mitchell is still making shipments of rich ore from his lease on the East Notaway mine, and the last shipment of three lots of smelting ore gave returns as follows: First class, 298 ounces gold per ton; second class, thirty-four ounces gold per ton, and third class, seven ounces gold per ton. The first class was worth about $6,000 per ton, while the third class was worth a little over $150 per ton, which is above the average of smelting ores in this county. Goucy and Co., who are leasing on the other half of the same property, are hoisting some fine looking iron and they are expecting some rich returns, too, from the next shipment.

A company of Illinois and Iowa parties have taken hold of the East Whitting mine on Gunnell hill, and they have started up this week after a few days of preparatory work about the machinery, etc. Frank H. Clark is looking after the interests of the Easterners. The main shaft is over 400 feet deep and the property is credited with a good production when formerly operated.

It is reported that outside parties have taken a lease and option on the Baxter property on Quartz hill, which is owned by Messrs. C. P. Hoyt and Al Townsend of Golden. The lessees intend putting a new plant of machinery over the main shaft of the property.

A boiler is being put in at the Hubert mine in Nevadaville and a large air compressor is to be installed at an early date. The property is being worked by the Vendome Gold Mining and Milling company, of which Dennis Sullivan is a large stockholder.

WARD CAMP HAS PLENTY OF ORE WAITING SHIPMENT.

Ward, Colo., March 26.—Bad weather has been the rule last week and no progress was made toward clearing the track of the C. and N. railway from Puzzler to Ward. In some places the snow is drifted to thirty feet deep. On Tuesday last the passenger train was tied up in a snow drift between Gold hill and Brainerd's camp and was with difficulty pulled out by a work train and taken back to Sunset. The winds blew almost constantly in perfect gales.

The B. and M. mine has 100 tons of smelting ore in cars awaiting for the shipment. A large body of ore is blocked in both the 500 and 600 foot levels and considerable in the 400. The mine has many more times as much ore in sight today than has ever been known in its history. It will easily double its large output of last year. The ore will be shipped to the Ward smelter just as soon as snow conditions will admit of the blowing in of the successful little plant.

Messrs. Berryman, Sibley, Marsh, Johnson and Nelson have taken a lease on the Nelson mine and are now working it through the 150-foot west level. In this territory there is good stoping ground opened up and shipments of ore will soon follow. The drifts will also be pushed. The miners believe they will be able to make better than $3 per day, the average wages of the camp. The ore is first class. It ran by Ward smelter return last fall $60 per ton in gold, silver and copper.

Omar and Hart have made a rich strike in the Frank Huff and Minnie Watson mines at Camp Dewey. The ore is high grade tellurium. Last year they struck ore in a small streak which assayed $1,200 in gold and silver per ton. The present strike, while not so rich, shows a vein one foot wide.

The Silent Friend mine has resumed work. A station has been shot out in the tunnel at a point 300 feet from the mouth in which will be installed a steam hoist to be used for further sinking the shaft, which has been started at this point.

In the Ninth mine Ford and Lennox are doing development work in the 300-foot level for exploiting purposes.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN SOME EMPIRE MINES.

Empire, Colo., March 26.—No better illustration of the truth that leasers make mines can be found than that exhibited by the present condition of the Gold Dirt on Silver mountain. Under company management of a thoroughly capable character the main shaft was sunk to a depth of 600 feet and numerous levels run that opened up good ore bodies, but the net returns were not satisfactory, largely owing to the expense entailed in handling the volume of water that rapidly increased in sinking. About a year ago the property reverted to the owner, Mr. Frank Peck, and was by him opened to lessees. Some ten sets have been steadily employed since that time and a constantly growing output of solid and milling ore has been the result.

Improvement has invariably followed progress on the different levels, and in some cases the values have far exceeded the former avrag of the mine.

Recent shipments of two car loads of smelting material by Travellion and company netted over $130 per ton, and the breast of the working on their ground is entirely in ore of like character and value. Sharp and Melleo have equally rich stuff and several other sets are earning big pay. The royalties are moderate and producing satisfactory returns.

One of the old patented claims on Covode mountain, the Juanita, will be started to work shortly. Dr. Munson of Denver, the owner, visited the camp last week to complete arrangements for sinking the shaft now down but fifty feet, yet showing a streak of ore that carries $46 per ton gold.

GUNNISON MINES PREPARING FOR ACTIVE WORK.

Gunnison, Colo., March 26.—According to advices received from the various districts in Gunnison county the spring will be opened with an unusual activity, although some of the camps will be backward in making the start because of the unusually deep snow. Gothic, Ruby and the Crystal river country having been given a more than plentiful supply. Spring, however, is rapidly advancing in the lower Gunnison gold belt, and the activity at Vulcan has given an impetus to the sister camps in the grand schist belt of the Gunnison basin. The Old Lot mine in the Goose Creek district is to be more extensively operated this summer under bond and lease to Aspen parties.

At Midland what has heretofore been known as the Kingsbury mines, comprising the Golden Ark and Noah lodes, two shafts are being worked in development and a large body of low grade gold iron-quartz is blocked out ready to get action on. There is a pay streak of one to three feet showing up in the shaft of 100 feet depth. The ordinary ore runs $12 per ton, while bunches are found carrying ten ounces of gold. The superintendency of the mine is to be assumed April 1 by J. M. Knight, recently foreman of the Old Abe at Cripple Creek. About a mile north on Beaver creek Teller and Riley of White Pine have opened a large body of gold-bearing quartz on the Continental Chief. The snow is fast disappearing along the Cochetopa and such mines as the Aerolite, Vulture, Standard, Sterling, Maple Leaf, Reason and Lubricant will each soon be working small forces in development.

The extraordinary snowfall in Taylor park will be a great boon to the placers along Taylor river and its tributaries, and fortunately the placer miners will be in a position to make the most of the unusually abundant supply of water for hydraulic purposes. Such old timers as Charley Stiles and Fred Lattes say that the depth of the snow is unprecedented. It will probably be well along in May before the hydraulics get into play, but rapid progress will be made when work is once begun, because the ground was not frozen. The snow became deep and early before the frost came, the ground was protected. The Wa[illegible] placers will be in a position to water a large acreage of gravel deposits, and so will the Robert Bruce Consolidated placers. They are equipped with the latest improved California gold-washing plants.

The Ruth Paul company is also in good shape to begin operations.

Considerable development was done during the winter on Italian mountain, the Bell Domingo group having exposed five and a half feet of sand carbonates and cerussite. Shipments will be made as soon as the roads are made passable.

The Doctor, Augusta, and Excelsior lode mines, in the old Elk mountain district, will repeat their production this coming summer. All three are tonnage mines, the Doctor being able to output 50 tons of lead ore per diem. The Silvernite at Gothic will be shipping high grade silver ore as soon as the wagon roads are open.

At Ohio City, in the Gold Brick district, miners are patiently awaiting the reopening of the South Park, which was closed since the snowing in of the Alpine tunnel last November. The same is true at Pitkin. There the Maid of Athens, in Mineral Farm basin, has blocked out a large amount of ore and the bins are full. The mine is in shape to output 50 tons of ore a day.

As soon as the Alpine tunnel is dug out the Granite mountain mine, operated through the Magna Charta tunnel, in Tomichi district, will get in machinery for a new mill via Woodstock.

On the upper Cebolla so good a showing has been made in the prospects of Copperville that renewed exertions will be made to fetch that camp to the front.

BRIEF MINING NOTES FROM OTHER COLORADO DISTRICTS.

Canon City, March 26.—Three good strikes of gold were reported from the Greenhorn district today. The assays were all made by A. E. Rudolph of this city, and showed 126 ounces, 117 ounces and three and a half ounces. The claims from which the assays were made are all located on Gray creek, about one and a half miles from Dawson. One is owned by Oscar Morrison of Canon, and one by Logan, Rickard & Stonebreaker of South Canon.

These are the first strikes of any importance reported from that particular locality, although several have been made from similar formations in other parts of the district.

The values are carried in the Rickards-Stonebreaker & Logan claim to have a vein about two feet wide, while the extent of the Morrison strike is not known. Between 20 and 30 feet of work has been done on each claim, one being an open cut and the other a shaft.

Many people have gone to the locality in the hope of securing some of the territory traversed by the vein.

Mines Near the Line.

Trinidad, March 26.—A. Dorn, one of the owners of the Lone Pine, Cannon Ball No. 2 and Abe Lincoln mines, at Elizabethtown, N. M., has arrived at that camp and has begun work constructing cabins and other buildings to be used by the miners in the development of those properties. He has let the contract for a 500-foot tunnel on the Abe Lincoln mine to William Strather of Aspen, Colo.

W. C. Cartright has driven his tunnel in over 125 feet on the Talmadge mine, near Red River, N. M., and has opened up some excellent ore. The 700-foot mark has been passed on the Inferno tunnel on Black mountain, near Red River. A lead of fluorine quartz two and a half feet wide was cut last week which assays up in the hundreds of dollars to the ton.

The Edison mill, near La Belle, is nearing completion, and it is said ore will be ground in it early next month.

The shaft on the Blue Bandana, at Elizabethtown, is down about 300 feet and machinery is now in place to push development.

On the hill east of Elizabethtown the Confidence Mining company are busy putting up a mill to handle custom ores of that district.

B. F. Hatch, an old California mining man, has been taking out some good ore from the Iron Mask mine in Pioneer gulch, near Red River, N. M.

Messrs. McIntyre, Davis and Andres, of the Senate-Bobtail mine in the Elizabethtown district, made a very important strike last week. They have opened a three-foot vein in which is a 12-inch streak of very rich quartz and hematite which shows a large amount of free gold. From one pound taken from this streak $1 was was saved by pulverizing and panning. This has given a new impetus to mining on prospects on Grouse gulch.

Leadville's Elk Mine.

When a shaft of a mine closes down in Leadville is does not follow, even though the machinery is taken away, that it has been forever abandoned, says the Leadville Miner. Many shafts in this district that have been dismantled on many different occasions are now being worked and making heavy shipments. Among these are the Maid of Erin, Adams, Wolftone, A. Y. and Minnie, Moyer, Louisville, White & Starr, Crown Point, Hall, Pinnacle and many others too numerous to mention. If the owner or lessees of a property get tired, notwithstanding the previous experience of operators, or gratuituos advice of fair weather miners, there is always some other fellow or parties willing to do some more development which invariably turns out successful.

Now the New Bismarck shaft, better known as the Elk mine, in the 700 block on East Fourth street, will be equipped with machinery and started under lease for the fourth time in six years, by Pat Smith and associates. This was the first pay mine found west of the Carbonate fault. The geological fakirs would explain technically why an ore body could not exist at that point, but an extensive ore body was opened that paid $400,000 in dividends. The success of this enterprise gave several of the owners of the Little Jonny mines money and inclination to discover the greatest mines of the Rocky mountain region. Paddy Smith thinks a little more work on the Elk mine won't hurt, and that there ought to be enough ore left to make fortunes for himself and partners.

WAS ONLY A SENSATIONAL FAKE.

Hatched Up and Published by the Denver News.

In their efforts to keep pace with the mining news of the Gazette the other state papers frequently commit some laughable blunders. Some times they go further than this and attempt by unsupported sensationalism to make a show of news where none exists.

The Denver News came out with a cock and bull story yesterday in which it was set forth with much display that Mr. W. S. Stratton had made a deal to sell his Cripple Creek holding for "untold millions" to a wealthy English syndicate. Mr. Verner Z. Reed is the party named who is putting through the mythical deal.

The whole story is reprinted in an evening paper in this city last night but it is an entire fabrication and without any foundation. The Gazette heard a rumor about the proposed sale about two weeks ago but took the trouble to hunt the facts down and found that there was nothing in it. The story is made up by reason of the fact that the owner of the famous Independence mine has gone to Europe with Mr. Reed but this fact was announced in the columns of the Gazette a week ago today and about all there was to say concerning the trip was then printed.

Mr. Stratton's trip to England is one planned entirely for recreation. He has with him Secretary W. A. Ramsay and Dr. D. H. Rice who will take in England and several points on the continent during the trip.

There is no deal on for "untold millions" and no English syndicate but the Gazette's contemporaries still have another guess coming.

London Financial Times Reviews the Big Gold Camp

CALLS IT "AMERICA'S GREATEST"

Says That El Paso County is Generally Called "Cripple Creek"—The Big Daily Financial Paper Devotes Considerable Space to Cripple Creek—Review of Its History—Increase of the Output.

In a recent issue the daily Financial Times, published in London, England, devotes considerable space to Cripple Creek. The article says:

The name of "Cripple Creek," as El Paso county is generally called, is only slightly known here, notwithstanding which it is not only steadily increasing its output of the precious metal, but actually takes the lead in this respect of all the counties in the state of Colorado. During 1898 Colorado produced gold to the value of $26,246,835 an increase over the previous year's returns of $7,271,698, or a trifle in excess of 37 per cent., and this Cripple Creek, it is estimated, has contributed in round figures no less than $15,000,000, or $4,860,292 more than in the previous year, the next largest producing county being Gilpin, with an output of $2,580,015, which only showed a gain of $383,071. That there are successful mining companies there will be realized when we mention that during last year $2,596,111 was paid away in dividends from Cripple Creek mines, and that up to date the sum thus distributed amounted to $5,675,295—a very satisfactory return when the age of the camp is taken into consideration.

How the Field Began.

A review of the history and progress of the Cripple Creek camp will, therefore, not be uninteresting. Seven years ago the site of the town of that name was the headquarters of a cattle ranch owned by Messrs. Bennett and Myers, a leading real estate firm in Denver. The ranch was originally a homestead location of William W. Womack, and it was his son who was the first prospector in the locality. This was in the year 1891, and although the results of the assay of the ore found by young Womack were not sufficiently startling to make any impression on Messrs. Bennett and Myers, it was not long before other prospectors began to take possession of the country and a town site was laid out. How little faith was placed by the land owners in the future of the camp is indicated by the fact that the early deeds of lots stipulated that upon their abandonment the improvements should revert to Messrs. Bennett and Myers, who hoped in this way to compensate themselves, in part at least, for the annoyance to which they were being subjected. How far these gentlemen were mistaken is now a matter of History. A steady stream of prospectors flowed into the district, and claim after claim was opened up as the field of operations widened. When the books of 1891 were closed, the pioneers of the district had dug from the surface something like $200,000. Capital, however, still kept aloof, but those engaged in the work continued steadfast in their faith, and in 1892 the value of the output from the camp totalled some $600,000, thus trebling the production of the previous year.

How the Output Has Increased.

So far operations in the district had been practically confined to placer mining, and the assertion that there were no true fissure veins was freely used as an argument that the camp would be short lived. But again were the pessimists wrong. The output in 1893 shot up to $2,400,000. In the following year, notwithstanding labor troubles, which culminated in a general strike necessitating the employment of the state troops and which almost caused a civil war, the gold output of the camp increased by $1,200,000 and in 1895 the previous year's record was doubled, the production amounting to $7,200,000. In 1896 there was a further increase to $8,000,000, and in 1897 all previous records were broken by a return of $12,500,000, only, however, to be surpassed by the figures for last year. Cripple Creek has thus contributed to the world's wealth during its brief existence the very considerable total of $49,500,000. It has long since been ascertained that gold in the Cripple Creek district occurs both in vein and in placer deposits, derived from the decay and erosion of the veins and country rock, but though the placers have produced considerable quantities of the precious metal the veins are by far more important and now supply most of the gold of the district.

Development of the District.

According to the report of Mr. Charles J. Moore, the Cripple Creek mining district comprises an area of 11 square miles. The chief prospecting however, in 1895 was confined to a section some 24 miles in extent. The district produces both high and low grade ores, which not only make it of interest to smelter and reduction works owners, beyond its borders, but creates the necessity for low grade process plants in the vicinity. Fortunately for the industry the situation has very much changed since the birth of the camp. It was then 20 miles away from a railway station, and all machinery had to be drawn in wagons over a difficult mountain road. The town of Cripple Creek is now served with two steam railways, and two electric railways are now being constructed. So far there are no signs of any diminution in the stream of gold from the district. On the contrary, there is a firm conviction—a conviction which is to some extent borne out by the fact that many mines which had been abandoned as unprofitable are stated to be now showing up as well as in their palmy days, while new strikes in the district are being recorded in every direction—that the camp is still in its infancy. A correspondent informs us that the most productive hills within the very heart of the district are as yet only partially prospected, while the lesser elevations still need proper development to determine the quality of the values within them. They are known to contain rock showing at times very good results, but their paying abilities are yet to be ascertained. In 1897 rich discoveries were made on Beacon hill, which brought a new part of the district into the paying belt, and subsequently on Copper mountain, fully four miles from what had previously been considered the heart of the Cripple Creek region. The latter discoveries were considered of such importance that well-known Denver parties negotiated for the purchase of the porperties.

New Producers.

In reviewing the progress of the mining industry during the past year at Cripple Creek the Denver Republican points out that the increased output is due in the main to the new producers. The dividend-payers have, however, without exception, maintained a conservative course, confining their operations to what was necessary for the payment of expenses and dividends and the maintenance of the required surplus. "It is a striking commentary," our contemporary says, "upon the wealth of this camp that scarcely any of the great mines have been successful in keeping down the surplus. In spite of every effort the surplus has increased. In the case of the 'Portland' the surplus, added to the dividends, very nearly equals the capital stock of the company, while the ore reserves in sight are worth as much more." On the other hand, it is admitted that some companies have recorded a loss in treasury reserves during the year, but the number is stated to be small and the amount of loss infinitesimal as compared with the gains made in other directions. The increase in treasury reserves in 1898 is said to have already reached a sum in excess of $1,000,000, but this estimate does not include the returns from several dividend-paying companies and others not yet in that category which have made substantial gains during the year. It is, therefore, believed that the aggregate increase made in the treasury reserves by the companies operating in the Cripple Creek district during 1898 may safely be placed at $1,250,000, which, with the $2,500,000 paid in dividends, brings up the actual net profit in round figures to $3,750,000. In computing the aggregate gain made in permanent improvements and ore in sight it is obviously impossible to obtain anything but the roughest estimates, but it is considered that it may safely be assumed to be four or five times as great as the increase represented by cash, and, taking this as a basis, the amount in round figures would be $15,000,000.

Some of the Most Important Mines.

As practically little is known in this country of the different enterprises in Cripple Creek, a few notes in regard to the more important producers will probably be interesting. Among those that come under this category are the "Independence," the "Portland," the "Gold Coin Mine and Lead company," the "Vindicator Consolidated," the "Victor," and the "Moon Anchor." One of the chief among these is the "Portland" Gold Mining company, which owns about 135 acres on Battle mountain, situated about three miles as the crow flies from Cripple Creek city. On this property there are over half a dozen independent mines, outputting 5,000 tons a month—the full capacity of six hoisting plants. It is also stated that a larger tonnage of ore could be taken out without taxing the reserves. In the purchase of the land and on litigation and equipment it is estimated that fully $1,500,000 has been expended, while $1,267,050 has been paid in dividends. According to the report for the past year, the gross value of the gold and silver produced was $1,579,651, the average value per ton being $67.62, while the net profit was $1,009,808. From 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1898, the mine has yielded ore to the value of $6,127,523, or an average value per ton of $58.65. During July last a rich ore shoot was discovered some 15 feet wide, and it is reported that four carloads of this ore netted $50,000 per car, or about $2,500 per ton. The property has been developed to a depth of 700 to 800 feet and a new shaft has already been begun, which will ultimately be sunk to the depth of 2,000 or 2,500 feet. Adjacent to the Portland is the Independence mine, which comprises about 150 acres. It first entered the list of producers in 1893, and at the end of that year it had about $60,000 net to its credit, while from that date the output has constantly improved. According to the Denver Republican, vast quantities of high grade ore have been opened up during the past three years, which have been left untouched, and which, at a conservative estimate, are worth over $1,000,000. The same authority states that the net profit over all expenditures up to 30th November, 1898, was in round figures, $2,800,000. The lowest depth attained is 900 feet, where the pumping plant is located in an immense station cut out to receive it. The latest report on this mine, made by Mr. Rickard, a competent authority well known in this country and on the Australian goldfields, is as follows: "The property contains 110 acres of which about 20 are explored. Deepest workings are 920 feet from surface. Completely equipped. The reserves of ore are undoubtedly very large, estimated at £1,000,000, capable of payment of dividends of £30,000 per month for eighteen months from existing reserves. The output of the mine since 1893 has been 40,000 tons, valued at $1,300,000."

The Gold Coin, which is situated almost in the center of Victor city, is another considerable producer. In November the average output was about 2,500 tons, valued at a little over $100,000, and it is stated that this was the average monthly output for the year. During 1898 $100,000 was expended on a new plant. The lowest depth attained is 500 feet and no stoping has been done below the third level. The company has paid $150,000 in dividends, and it is believed to have between $350,000 and $400,000 in its treasury.

The Victor and the Vindicator mines own property on Bull hill. The area held by the former comprises about 40 acres, and the vein on the reef bearing its name is reported to be one of the best producers in the camp. It is stated that about $1,000,000 has been paid by this mine in dividends, while the Vindicator, which entered the list of dividend-payers last year, has distributed $177,625 amongst its shareholders.

The Moon-Anchor Gold Mining company owns one of the best known and most productive properties on Gold hill, and has paid up to date $21,000 in dividends. The workings are very extensive, but no ore has been taken out below the fourth level, except what was necessary for development purposes. New pumping plant has recently been installed, which will open up the mine to the 600 foot level, where it is stated a rich body of ore is being driven on. The past production from February, 1896, to October, 1898, has been 13,959 tons, which yielded $775,302, of which $351,549 was net profit. This shows that the average value of the ore ran over $55 per ton. According to Mr. T. A. Rickard, who has reported on the property, the working costs averaged $22 per ton, including transport and treatment at the smelters. On development work, he says, there has been spent $63,1?1 and on equipment $11,035.

A Few General Features.

The instances mentioned above are by no means the only companies in the Cripple Creek district that are dividend payers. To particularize each, and others that are fast qualifying for that position, would entail far too much space—a fact which will be realized when we mention that there are over 15 companies which could claim inclusion. We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to touching on some of the general features of the situation. One of the most noticeable of these during the past year is the number of old mines which have been abandoned for years, but which are now heavy producers. In Gilpin county which showed a substantial increase in the output last year, nearly all the large producing mines have been abandoned at some period of their history, while in Boulder county one district is said to have been about entirely resuscitated by the revival in mining. Another feature is the advance in the methods of treating low grade ore. At one time in the history of the states nothing could be treated that ran under $100 to the ton but the cost of smelting and treatment has been steadily lowered and, as a result it is estimated that the dumps of Cripple Creek carrying values of $5 and more per ton are worth more than all the ore in sight in the developed mines.

Brief Notes.

Judges Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer of the United States court of appeals have handed down a decision in the case of the Durant Mining company, plaintiff in error, against the Percy Consolidated Mining company, defendant in error, to the United States circuit court of Colorado. A decree of the lower court, granting the Percy Consolidated Mining company $11,431 damages for ores taken from its property by the Durant Mining company, was reversed on the ground that one who ignorantly removes ores from another's claim is liable for damages to the value of the ores and no more.

The Alma districts will be alive with mining activity as soon as the weather settles sufficiently to insure passable roads and railroad transportation of ore to the smelters. Before that time preparatory work for the great placer season will have begun, to be followed by increased forces on all the placer properties. Already mining operations are being resumed.

If you don't get the Gazette you don't get the news.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, March 27.—The first day of the week witnessed a marked improvement over the last few days of the week in the local mining stock market. While it cannot be said that there is any great activity prices held up better than usual and all of the prominent stocks were stronger than at any time last week with one or two exceptions. Elkton started strong at 90, but lost half a cent on the last transaction with trading very light. El Paso has fallen back to 20 where it holds steady with comparatively few transactions. Isabella was particularly strong today starting at 82 and going to 83½. It lost half a cent later and closed at 83 with trading rather heavier than usual.

In spite of the bearish reports recently, Jack Pot is holding fairly steady at around 35. Matoa's slump was of short duration and the stock went back to 35 today although there was not a great deal offered. Moon Anchor with light trading was going at 1.09 and Portland at about 1.70. Work holds steady at better than 18 and Union at better than 21, the latter stock not showing any precipitate movement in spite of the recent favorable reports on the properties.

Blue Bell which was recently going at 5½ is now strong at two cents higher and Gould at ten cents was decidedly strong with considerable trading. Gold Sovereign gained a point from 4⅞ at the opening and Acacia holds at about 10. Independence T. and M. is attracting a good deal of attention in these days and there are many predictions of a rapid advance in the stock within a short time. From 64 at the opening today it gained three points closing at 64⅝ with trading more active than usual. On the whole it can be said that today's market had a decidedly better tone than has been noticeable for some time past.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	29½	....	....
Anaconda	54½	37½	....
C. C. Con.	9⅛	9¾	1000
Dante	11½	12	....
Elkton Con.	89⅜	89¾	2000
El Paso	19¾	20¼	6000
Favorite	4	4⅛	1000
Golden Fleece	31	36	
Ingham Con.	7¼	7½	....
Isabella	82¼	82¾	10350
Jack Pot	34¾	35¼	2750
Lexington	6⅞	7⅛	3000
Matoa	33¾	34⅛	1750
Mollie Gibson	25	39	....
Moon Anchor	1.08	1.12	500
Portland	1.71	1.72	2500
Prince Albert	4¾	4⅞	2500
Specimen	8⅛	8¾	....
Union	21	21⅝	2000
Vindicator	....	....	....
Work	18½	18⅝	10000
Prospects.			
Alamo	7¼	7½	9000
Cosmos	0075	....	....
Croesus	005	006	5000
Currency	4¾	5⅛	....
Findley	14⅛	1.¾	....
Good Hope	....	003	5000
Hayden Gold	1⅜	1½	21000
Magnet Rock	3	....	12000
Marion Gold	003	0045	10000
Mobile	3¾	4	....
New Haven	....	2½	....
Oriole	1¾	2	3000
Pilgrim Con.	1¾	4½	....
Pinnacle	11	11½	5000
Princess	3⅞	4	2000
Silver Gold	008	008½	6500
Tracyte	4¾	4½	....
Uncle Sam	3¼	3½	....

SEPARATE SALES.

Shipping Mines.

C. C. Con, 1000 at 9¼.
Lexington, 3000 at 7⅛.
Favorite, 1000 at 4⅛.
Prince Albert, 500 at 5, 2000 at 4¾.
El Paso, 1000 at 20¼, 5000 at 20.
Union, 1000 at 21½, 1000 at 21⅝.
Work, 450 at 18¼, 2000 at 18⅜, 1000 at 18½, 2500 at 18⅝.
Elkton, 1500 at 90, 500 at 89½.
Isabella, 400 at 82, 6350 at 83, 200 at 83½, 500 at 83¼, 100 at 82¾, 2400 at 82½, 200 at 82⅝.
Jack Pot, 1500 at 35, 250 at 34½, 1000 at 35¼.
Matoa, 500 at 34¼, 250 at 35, 1000 at 34.
Portland, 500 at $1.71, 2000 at $1.70.
Moon-Anchor, 500 at $1.09.

Prospects.

Hayden Gold, 19,000 at 1⅜, 2000 at 1½.
Magnet Rock, 100 at 2¾, 3000 at 2⅞, 8600 at 3.
Marion Gold, 10,000 at .0035.
Pinnacle, 5000 at 11¼.
Princess, 2000 at 4.
Silver Gold, 1500 at .009, 5000 at .0085.
Alamo, 1000 at 7⅛, 3000 at 7¼, 5000 at 7⅜.
Croesus, 1000 at .006.
Good Hope, 5000 at .0025.
Oriole, 1000 at 2, 2000 at 1¾.

SEPARATE SALES.

Unlisted.

Acacia 8000 at 10⅛, 3000 at 10, 1000 at 9⅞.
American Con., 5000 at 4, 100 at 4½.
Aola, 1500 at 1⅞, 3000 at 2.
Arcadia Con., 1000 at 3½.
Bankers, 200 at 8.
Battle Mountain, 1000 at 32.
Blue Bell, 3000 at 7½.
Bob Lee, 5000 at 1¾, 11,000 at 1⅞.
Buckhorn, 1000 at 3.
C. C. and Manitou, 1000 at 3½.
C. K. and N., 500 at .006.
Colfax, 1000 at 1⅜, 500 at 1½.
Des Moines, 4000 at 2⅝.
Emma-Aimee, 12,000 at .005.
Franklin, 500 at 1¾.
Golden Age, 2000 at 1.
Golden Eagle, 1354 at 2.
Gold Sovereign, 10,000 at 4⅞, 6000 at 5.
Goldstone, 1000 at 1.
Gould, 8000 at 10.
Granite Hill, 1000 at 2¾.
Kimberly, 4000 at 6½.
Los Angeles, 2000 at 11¼.

Unlisted.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Acacia	9¾	10	12000
Altamont	2	2½	....
American Con.	3¾	4⅛	5100
Anchoria Leland	95	97½	....
Aola	1⅞	2	4500
Arcadia Con.	3⅞	3⅝	1000
Atlantic and Pacific	....	006	....
Bankers	7½	7⅞	200
Banner Gold	1½	1⅞	....
Battle Mountain	31	32½	1000
Ben Hur	4½	5	....
Blue Bell	7⅜	7½	3000
Bob Lee	1⅞	2	16000
Bristol	....	....	....
Broken Hill	1½	....	....
Buckhorn	3	....	1000
C. C. and Manitou	3⅜	3⅝	1000
C. K. and N.	006	0085	500
Colfax	1¼	1⅜	1500
Columbine Victor	11	15½	....
Copper Mountain	1½	2	....
C. and C. C.	5	6½	....
Damon	10¾	11	....
Defender	0045	0055	....
Des Moines	2½	2¾	4000
Eclipse	0005	0035	....
Emma Aimee	0085	....	12000
Enterprise	6¾	7	....
Ernestine	004	0055	....
Fanny B.	004	0045	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	48	....
Flower of the West	2	2½	....
Franklin	1¾	1½	500
Garfield Con	11	12½	....
Golden Age	0005	1	2000
Gold Coin	1.90	....	....
Golden Eagle	2	2¼	1354
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold King	90	91	....
Gold Sovereign	4⅞	5¼	16000
Goldstone	1	1⅛	1000
Gould	9⅝	10	8000
Granite Hill	2¾	3¼	1000
Henrietta	002	004	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Independence	64¼	....	6550
Ironclad	3	....	....
Jefferson	5½	6½	....
Kentucky Belle	....	....	....
Keystone	8⅞	9⅛	....
Kimberly	6¼	6⅞	4000
Ladessa	006	0075	....
Loraine	....	002	....
Los Angeles	11	11¼	2000
Lottie Gibson	0045	005	10000
Magna Charta	2⅞	3	1000
Mil. and C. C	....	....	....
Monarch	3⅞	4	1000
Mountain Beauty	5⅜	5½	3700
Mount Rosa	25	....	....
Mutual	5⅞	6⅛	....
Nugget	12⅞	13	7000
Old Gold	1½	1⅝	8000
Ophir	29½	30	....
Orphan Bell	7	8½	....
Pappoose	3¾	3⅞	10200
Pharmacist	4	4¼	2000
Rattler	2½	2⅝	....
Ramona	5⅛	5½	....
Red Umbrella	....	....	....
Reno	2⅝	2¾	1000
Republic	5⅜	5½	5000
Sacremento	4½	4⅝	2000
Sedan	....	007	....
Shannon	004	0055	....
Silver State	1¾	2	28000
Squaw Mountain	1	1⅛	1000
St. L. and C. C	0065	007	....
Temomj	9	9½	1000
Theresa	7⅞	8¾	....
Virginia M.	3½	3⅝	1000
Wheel of Fortune	0055	0065	....

Independence, 4050 at 64, 1000 at 63, 500 at 63½, 500 at 64¼, 500 at 64⅝.
Lottie Gibson, 10,000 at .005.
Magna Charta, 1000 at 3.
Monarch, 1000 at 4.
Mountain Beauty, 1700 at 5¼, 2000 at 5⅝.
Nugget, 5000 at 13, 2000 at 12⅞.
Old Gold, 7000 at 1½, 1000 at 1⅝.
Pappoose, 7000 at 3¾, 3000 at 3⅞, 200 at 3½.
Pharmacist, 2000 at 4.
Reno, 1000 at 2¾.
Republic, 3000 at 5¼, 2000 at 5⅜.
Sacremento, 2000 at 4⅝.
Silver State, 15,000 at 1¾, 13,000 at 1⅞.
Squaw Mountain, 1000 at 1.
Temomj, 1000 at 9.
Virginia M., 1000 at 3¾.

OUR CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 26.—The condition of the roads once again this winter threatens to contract the output. Snow has been falling steadily with short intervals during the past 24 hours and tonight the aspect is again threatening. The fall already amounts to about six inches on the level and should the cold snap be succeeded by warm weather the roads will be impassable for the ore haulers. The bad weather is also keeping miners at their homes and news is correspondingly scarce.

It is learned tonight from General Manager Finn of the Mountain Beauty company that Lessee O'Hara who recently started work on block three of the Mountain Beauty claim has uncovered an eight inch vein at a depth of about 12 feet from the surface from which assays have been had averaging three ounces to the ton. The vein at present is hardly in place, but it will take depth and prove its value and permanency. On the Ogilvie lease on the same claim the cross cut being driven to intersect the west Hull City Placer vein at a depth of 200 feet has about 15 feet more to be driven according to a survey just completed.

The Minnie Bell of the Wilson Creek company, of which Mr. Finn is also general manager, is still shipping steadily. Lessee Cal Wagner is outputting about 15 tons daily. As soon as the shaft, now down 312 feet, has been sunk to the 325 foot point a station will be cut and the fifth series of levels will be run and shipments will be correspondingly increased.

A shipment from the Orizaba company's No. 2 and the Kimberley company's Lonaconing worked jointly through the same shaft by Reardon, Hight and Simms will be marketed in the early part of the week. About a carload of medium grade ore from these properties and in addition a few hundred pounds of high grade sylvanite ore, estimated to be worth several dollars a pound, will compose the shipment.

Lessees on the Australia of the Little May company on the west slope of Beacon hill marketed a carload of smelting grade ore the past week, from which returns have not yet been received.

The Hiawatha fraction, another west Beacon hill shipper, also marketed a carload of ore the last of the week.

Cripple Creek, March 24.—The Gold Sovereign Gold Mining company's properties will make a new shipping record this month if the present rate is maintained by Manager Fox of the Associated Gold Mining company operating a lease on the old Lovett block. Already 175 tons have been marketed and the ore bins are now full to overflowing, although two carloads were sent out today. A general average of the ore shipped is $40 to the ton. In connection with these workings a curious incident is related which shows the ill luck of some mining men. Five years ago Rapp and associates, who then controlled the property, sunk a shaft—the discovery shaft of the mine—for a depth of 75 feet and then ran a cross cut east for a distance of 30 feet. It now develops that the supposed south wall of the cut was in reality the north wall of the vein from which Mr. Fox is making so heavy a production. This vein is three feet in width and is good for two ounces as it is broken. One of the original parties who sank the discovery shaft and is still connected with the property, visited the old workings, which are now connected with the stopes from the Fox lease today. He declares that had a shot been put in the supposed wall he and his partners would have realized a fortune but as it happened quit the work heavy losers.

Smith and Myers, the lessees on the Whisper shaft, have been engaged in dead work for the greater part of the month but notwithstanding this handicap have shipped over 100 tons of mineral from the property. Thatcher and Nash of Pueblo, who are sinking from the tunnel level, sent out eight tons of screenings estimated to be worth four ounces to the ton today.

Dr. Whiting and company, working on the old Vaughn and Christian block on the Hull City Placer have cut into the shoot for which they were driving at the 550-foot level. Tomorrow they will send out their first consignment amounting to 30 tons of about five ounce ore. The mine gives promise of making as heavy an output under the present lessees as it did in the earlier history of the property.

Work will be started tomorrow on one of the biggest mining contracts yet entered into in the district. It is by C. Bonnell and Son of Goldfield on the Clyde claim owned by the Clyde Gold Mining company. The two-compartment shaft four by eight in the clear will first be put down an additional 60 feet and when completed cross cuts will be run for prospective purposes. In all 1,000 feet of development work is called for by the contract. For the faithful performance of this work a bond of $12,000 has been furnished by the contractors, guaranteed by an eastern guarantee company. A 30-horse power electric hoist is contracted for and a compressor has been already shipped to the managers of the mine. The work will be done by air drills and will be completed as soon as possible.

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CORRESPONDENTS.

WOODLAND PARK.

The Sunday blizzard visited here in the form a gentle snow five inches in depth.

Quite a number of people from here visited Cripple Creek last Saturday to assist in the celebration consequent upon the formation of the new county of Teller. Among them were Hon. A. T. Epperson, W. C. Saundlus, Jacob Hunzeker and Charles Brown. The town trustees were invited to participate in a body, but were unable to do so.

Timber Inspectors Hendershott and Stenmetz were looking over the reservation timber lands last week, with a view to holding seances with illegal timber cutters.

Professor Fritz, the veteran metallurgist, was in town on business last week.

Dr. W. A. Bell was in town Thursday last.

The recent warm weather is softening the mountain roads, making locomotion difficult.

Mrs. S. T. Stevens and little boy, Rea, visited the Springs last week.

Mrs. Jennie Hawk has leased the Merrill drug store building and will run a first-class restaurant.

William Canty, the popular merchant of Torrington was at the county seat on business last Wednesday.

J. M. Linsey returned to camp last week to resume work upon his claims near Torrington.

Frank Lester is still pushing development work upon his Roswell lode, west of Torrington, working two shifts and a steam hoist.

A. D. Hackman has struck it rich in a lease at Cripple Creek, whereat his Woodland Park friends rejoice with him.

Mrs. Al Richardson, of the Kansas camp, left last week for a visit to relatives in the Sunflower state.

Frank Mel thaler, of the North Star camp, will spend Easter in the Springs with his family.

Charles Tibbe's of the Midway crew, received the sad intelligence of the fatal illness of his 12-year-old daughter at his home in Iowa.

Mrs. Shawcross, who was so badly shaken up in a runaway last week, is convalescing rapidly and will soon be around again.

Dr. I. P. George is kept busy by the various ailments peculiar to the breaking up of a hard winter.

Mr. C. C. Nelson says that he expects to open up operations on a large scale as soon as the snow shall have disappeared from his Bald mountain placers. He has 320 acres of placer land in a solid body.

G. J. Rasmussen was exhibiting some fine specimens of ore from the Sunshine lode in Hayden gulch last Saturday.

Jacob Tucker is building a house for Dave Spielman, on one of his ranches north of town.

Andy Templeton, the forest-range rider, says that there is no objection to the cutting of dead timber on government lands, but that green timber must be let alone entirely—except for use in mining on the ground.

FOUNTAIN.

Improvements are going on all over the city. Among them are those of Jerry Bury on the west side of Santa Fe addition and Ippo Ichel on Main street, with A. L. Zusir on South Race street.

Miss Beulah De Graff of Colorado Springs was visiting Miss Maud Dean the past week.

Mr. Benson of Pueblo has moved into the C. C. Child property on West Ohio street.

L. T. Williams is erecting a new barn on his ranch south of the city.

Eichel and Thompson are doing a good business.

The many friends of Jos. M. Cell will be glad to learn that he is getting along nicely and will be able to get around his many friends in the near future.

Dr. Davidson, the flower doctor on the north side, has the most attractive place in the city.

The Fountain Literary society will hold its monthly exercises Friday night. Let everybody come. Satisfaction is always given to those interested in literary work.

A social was given by the Woodmen circle Friday night in honor of Mrs. E. H. Kirk, who will leave here soon and make her home in Colo Springs. Mrs. Kirk will leave many friends in Fountain.

D. W. Cel has purchased the old Brunswick property and intends refitting it up in the latest style. Consideration, $1,000. The remodeling of the Brunswick will be a great adjunct to Fountain.

Home-seekers can do no better than come to Fountain valley. Everything tends toward a prosperous season. Snow to give away, plenty of water the coming season; fruit, up to date, is all right. Cottages for rent are at a premium. All are welcomed.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

Saturday was a genuine March day—raining, sleeting, snowing and blowing, all combined.

Mr. Guy Bedwell, clerk in the senate at Denver, was up at our town last week, looking after some of his property.

Miss Geddes has returned after a two weeks' visit with friends at Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Mrs. Reynolds and daughter Elsie and son Harold spent the day last Sunday with relatives at Manitou.

Mrs. I. J. Woodworth has been confined to her home this week with a severe attack of sickness.

Two of Mr. M. H. Dusenbury's children have been quite sick.

Mr. Ben Farre of the Farrel Bros.' mining camp has returned from Canada and their mill is expected to resume work in a short time.

Mr. C. N. Porter and family of Manitou spent Saturday and Sunday at the Falls with friends.

Mr. Charles Howard returned yesterday from Victor, where he has been working in the mines all winter.

C. E. Brown and Percy Reynolds have started to do 50 feet more of work on the mine, "The Headlight," which will make it 112 feet in all when finished.

George Sharrock's family have moved in the "Lake View Terrace" and will open a hotel for the accommodation of persons coming to and through the town. Mr. Sharrocks and his wife are both old hotel people and understand the business thoroughly.

Mr. W. H. Gunn was up from the Springs Friday looking after his property here.

Mrs. D. J. Shoup made a flying visit to her home Friday.

CALHAN.

Mr Gates Woodring has accepted a position on the Skinner ranch south of the Springs. He started for there Monday morning.

Mr. Oley Nelson rented his ranch last week to a gentleman by the name of Harman from Colorado Springs.

Mr. W. H. Reed of Colorado Springs was in Calhan on Monday for the purpose of shipping his last year's clip of wool.

Miss Libbie Wood of Peyton visited with her father on Sunday.

Calhan received eight inches of snow Sunday for her portion.

Mr. W. S. Bates has been confined to the house for several days caused by a severe attack of rheumatism.

Lew Woodring reports a good crowd and very enjoyable time at the dance at Mr. Sayles', five miles west of Calhan, on Friday night.

Messrs. Lewis Scott and Grant Scheehan were chasing wild ducks up and down the Sandy Saturday succeeding in capturing sufficient to supply the entire Calhan market.

Weekly Weather Record.

Following is a record of the weather for the week ending March 24, 1899, as reported for the Weekly Gazette by Emery P. Moon of Husted, Colo: Maximum temperature, 69 degrees, on Friday, March 24; minimum temperature, 15 degrees, on Saturday, March 18. Weekly mean temperature, 41.14. Direction of wind: North 1 day, south 1 day, west 5 days.

DIED.

The death of Mrs. W. F. Anderson, the wife of W. F. Anderson, the president of the Jack Pot Mining company and of the Bank Building association, occurred at her residence, 1112 North Cascade avenue yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. Death was due to pneumonia which followed an attack of la grippe.

Mrs. Anderson was about 60 years of age and had lived in this city for some 12 or 15 years. She was one of the prominent ladies of the city and was known and beloved by a large circle of friends. Besides Mr. Anderson four children survive her. They are Mrs. C. F. Gardiner, wife of Dr. Gardiner of this city, Mrs Herman Joy of Cripple Creek, Miss Daisy Anderson of this city and Mr. Amos Anderson the manager of the Jack Pot Mining company.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Mr. J. L. Thomas died at his home 623 East Willamette avenue at about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His wife and two children survive him. One of the children is Mead Thomas, a well-known member of the graduating class of the high school last year, who is now in Iowa. The arrangements for the funeral will not be made until word has been received from Mead.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Ernest Mandeville Ford, aged four years, youngest child of L. and M. E. Ford, died of spinal meningetis, at the residence of his parents, 713 S. Sierra Madre street, Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, after an illness of less than a week. The funeral services will be conducted at the First Christian church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Dr. Tyler will officiate.

PERRY SENTENCED

Victor Murderer Must Spend His Remaining Days in the Penitentiary.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Joseph Perry, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Emily Munsig of Victor, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday. Perry was convicted of the crime some time ago, but when the motion for arrest of judgment was made the question of transferring the case to Teller county came up. Yesterday Judge Harris overruled these motions and ordered Perry to stand up and receive his sentence. The prisoner obeyed without a murmur and was sentenced to spend the remainder of his days in the penitentiary.

Nellie Buhler filed a suit in the county court yesterday against Dallas Buhler asking for a divorce. The plaintiff charges non-support and desertion.

In division 2 of the district court yesterday in the case of Warren Woods, trustee, vs. A. M. Holden, et al., the demurrer of the defendants was sustained and the case dismissed. An appeal was taken to the supreme court. The suit involved certain mining property. A number of years ago an adverse suit was brought against Woods and later on a default was entered against him and a decree rendered. Later a motion to set aside the default was heard and overruled. The present suit was brought to set aside the judgment as rendered in the old case on the ground that important and essential allegations were left out in the original complaint in the suit against Woods. Judge Lunt held that too much time had been allowed to elapse and that the plaintiff in the present suit should have taken an appeal from the decree rendered at the time.

In division No. 1 of the district court a default judgment for $2,260 was entered in the case of the First National bank against E. F. Welles, against the defendant.

BRYAN IN LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, Ark., March 27.—Hon. W. J. Bryan was the guest of the Arkansas legislature today. He arrived from Hot Springs at 9 o'clock and at 10:45 o'clock visited the capitol, making brief talks in both branches of the legislature. This afternoon he addressed an audience at Glenwood Park and left at 8:40 o'clock tonight for Lincoln, Neb.

OKLAHOMA BLIZZARD.

Guthrie, March 27.—A terrible blizzard accompanied by sleet and snow, which struck here last night, is still raging. It is feared that the entire fruit crop of the territory is ruined and that thousands of cattle on the reservation will perish.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Scranton, Pa., March 27.—Five masked men shortly after midnight entered the Carbondale Traction company's barns in an isolated spot at Mayfield and sandbagged Engineer Patrick Dempsey, Fireman Frank Coggins and Watchman William Brokenshire, rendering them insensible. They then ransacked the office, carrying away the box with the day's receipts, estimated at upwards of $.,000.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Marcus M. Bourne, Deceased:

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Marcus M. Bourne, late of the county of Glynn, in the state of Alabama, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 22d day of March, A. D. 1899.

Charles P. Bennett. Administrator.

First publication March 22, 1899.
Last publication April 12, 1899.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Chapman, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Chapman, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 1st day of February, A. D., 1899.

John W. Chapman, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Susan E. Hayward, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Susan E. Hayward, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the May term, on the first Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 23d day of March, A. D. 1899.

Emma H. Eldredge, Executrix.

First publication March 29, 1899.
Last publication April 19, 1899.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of M. Baumgarten and M. Segil Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

M. Baumgarten and M. Segil, of Cripple Creek, in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represent that on the 9th day of February, last past, they were duly adjudged bankrupts under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that they have duly surrendered all their property and rights of property, and have fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching their bankruptcy.

Wherefore they pray that they may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against their estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 13th day of March, A. D. 1899.

M. Baumgarten and M. Sigel,
Bankrupts.

ORDER OF NOTICE THEREON.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 15th day of March, A. D. 1899, on reading the foregoing petition, it is Ordered by the Court, That a hearing be had upon the same on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1899 before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at No. 14 De Graff block, Colorado Springs, in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge of the said court, and the (Seal.) seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 15th day of March, 1899.

All creditors who wish to oppose said petition, are notified they must enter their appearance in opposition thereto, before me at the time and place specified in said order.

John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Merl Leibold, whose postoffice address is Manitou, El Paso county, Colorado, did, by her certain deed of trust dated Jan. 21, 1898, and recorded Jan. 25, 1898, in book No. 269, at page 203, of the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee of said county the following described real estate, to wit: Lots numbered three (3) and four (4) in block numbered three (3) Washington Heights addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado, and lots numbered twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) in block numbered two (2) of said Washington Heights addition to said city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid; which said conveyance and deed of trust was made to secure to Mrs. Louie Thompson the payment the certain promissory notes of said grantor, as follows, to wit: One principal note for the sum of one hundred twenty-five ($125.00) dollars, of even date with said deed of trust, payable one year after date, bearing interest at the rate of twelve (12) per cent per annum,—said interest being evidenced by the four interest notes of said grantor, bearing even date with said deed of trust, each for the sum of $3.75, and payable as follows: one on April 21, 1898, one on July 21, 1898, one on Oct. 21, 1898, and one on Jan. 21, 1899; and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that, in event of the failure or refusal of said grantor to pay said notes when due, or either of them, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor thereof, it may be optional with the legal holder thereof to declare the whole of said indebtedness due and fully matured, and it shall be lawful for the said public trustee, upon notice and demand, in writing, filed with him by the legal holder of said notes, declaring said default, or declaring the violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said indebtedness, to advertise and sell said premises at the place and in the time and manner as provided in said deed of trust; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said principal note and of the said interest note due on Jan. 21, 1899, and the said legal holder has duly filed her written notice and demand declaring said default and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay the same, as well as of the costs of this proceeding,

Now Therefore, I, Otis Remick, public trustee of the county of El Paso, Colorado, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust and by law, and in compliance with said written notice and demand, do hereby give public notice that, on

MONDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1899.

at the hour of two (2) o'clock p. m. of said date, at the east front door of the county court house, in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, I will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described property; giving to the purchaser at such sale a certificate of purchase, in writing, reciting the purchase price, the name of the purchaser, a description of the property and giving the date at which said purchaser will be entitled to a deed for the same unless redeemed in the time and manner by law required; applying the proceeds of said sale (1) to the payment of the costs, fees and charges of this proceeding, and (2) to the payment of said notes; rendering the overplus, if any, to the said grantor, her representatives or assigns, or to subsequent encumbrancers, if any there be.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo., March 5, 1899. Otis Remick,
Public Trustee of El Paso County, Colo.
N. M. Campbell, Attorney, No. 66 Bank Block, Colorado Springs, Colo.
First publication March 8, 1899.
Last publication April 5, 1899.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.
In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of Margaret A. Childs, Bankrupt In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of Margaret A. Childs, of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso, and District Aforesaid, a Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1899, the said Margaret A. Childs was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of her creditors will be held at my office, No. 14 De Graff block, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
March 15th, 1899.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.,
Feb. 18, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: Charles D. Sellers of Franceville Junction, Colo., H. E. 8246 for the s ½ ne ¼ and n ½ se ¼ sec 28 tp 11 s r 64 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Gorman, James C. Wallace, John Bandy and James Needs, all of Franceville Junction, Colo.

Also, notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz. David M. Rowlands of Colorado Springs, Colo., H. E. 8211 for the w ½ nw ¼ and w ½ sw ¼ sec 20 tp 13 s r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles W. Long, Charles P. Horton, Thomas H. Fagan and George W. Atkinson, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Also, notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: David F. Walsh of Falcon, Colo., H. E. 8161 for the s ½ ne ¼ and n ½ se ¼ sec 35 tp 13 s r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Lorenzo D. Cunningham, Hans Akassea, Thomas Gwillim and Clarence E. Fuisman, all of Falcon, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First publication Feb. 22, 1899.
Last publication March 29, 1899.

Whereas, William H. Grenell, did, on the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety, make, execute and deliver to John L. Armit, of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, as trustee, a certain deed of trust, wherein he conveyed to the said John L. Armit, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, to-wit: the w. ½ of the n. w. ¼, the n. e. ¼ of the n. w. ¼, and the n. w. ¼ of the n. e. ¼ of section 4, lot one of the n. e. ¼, and lot two of the n. w. ¼ of section 5, all in township 11 south, range 66 west, there being 372 acres according to the government survey, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges, rents, improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, including all water rights, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable to the order of J. Arthur Connell & Co., five years after the date thereof, with interest from date until fully paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and

Whereas, The said J. Arthur Connell & Co. did duly assign, for value, said note to Christina Hoover, of Pueblo county, Colorado, who is now the legal holder and owner thereof; and

Whereas, One J. C. Hoover, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, by his certain instrument duly filed with the Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, Colorado, did acquire the property hereinbefore mentioned, and did assume the obligation and promissory note of the said William H. Grenell, herein before mentioned, subject to all the terms and conditions of said trust deed; and

Whereas, In and by said trust deed, it is duly provided that in case of a default in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, then on the application, in writing, of the legal holder of said note, the said trustee is authorized to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said William H. Grenell and his assigns, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash; and

Whereas, The said Christina Hoover, the legal holder and owner of said note as aforesaid, has requested the said trustee, in writing to make such sale; and

Whereas, The said principal note is now due and unpaid, and the interest thereon is now long past due and wholly unpaid,

Now, Therefore, for and in consideration of the premises and of the power therein on me by her conferred, I, John L. Armit, trustee as aforesaid, do hereby give public notice that I will, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1899, at the front door of the court house, in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, offer for sale and sell, at public sale, for cash, for the highest and best price the same will bring the following described real estate, situated in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit, the w. ½ of the n. w. ¼, the n. e. ¼ of the n. w. ¼, and the n. w. ¼ of the n. e. ¼ of section 4, lot one of the n. e. ¼ of section 5, all in township 11 south, range 65 west. And that from the proceeds of said sale, after paying all costs of advertising sale and conveyance, including the reasonable fees of said trustee, and all other expenses of this trust, I will apply the balance of said purchase money to the payment in whole, or in part, of said note and the interest due thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of February, A. D. 1899.

John L. Armit,
Trustee.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE DIXON LAND AND WATER COMPANY, a corporation duly incorporated and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Colorado, with its principal place of business in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, did by its certain Deed of Trust dated June 25th, 1895, and recorded June 25th, 1895 in Book No. 201 at page No. 280 of the records in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, State of Colorado, convey to the Public Trustee of said El Paso County, Colorado, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that portion of the South West quarter (S. W. ¼), the North East quarter (N. E. ¼), the South East quarter (S. E ¼) the North West quarter (N. W. ¼), and the North East quarter (N. E. ¼), South West quarter (S. W ¼) of Section thirty five (35), Township fourteen (14), South Range sixty seven (67) West of the Sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, lying North of the Center line of the South Cheyenne Canon Road, more particularly described as follows, to-wit,—viz, Beginning at the North East corner of the South West quarter, North East quarter of said Section thirty five (35) and running thence North eighty nine (89) degrees forty five minutes West two thousand six hundred thirty eight and forty seven one hundredths (2638 & 47-100) feet along with the boundary line thereof, thence South along the West boundary of said forty acre tract line produced one thousand three hundred seventy and one tenth (1370 & 1-10) feet to the center of the South Cheyenne Road, thence along the center line of said road north eighty six degrees and forty five minutes East one thousand thirty nine (1039) feet; thence North eighteen degrees and fifteen minutes East two hundred forty nine (249) feet, thence North 53 degrees forty five minutes East nine hundred ninety two (992) feet, thence North thirty five (35) degrees fifteen minutes East seven hundred thirty eight (738) feet, thence North thirty nine degrees 15 minutes East two hundred twenty five (225) feet to place of beginning, containing sixty and fifty seven one hundredths (60 & 57-100) acres. All courses true Magnetic Variation fourteen degrees and fifteen minutes East Mar 8th, 1890. Excepting and reserving from said tract the following described premises to-wit: Lots numbered sixty eight, sixty nine and seventy (68, 69 & 70) in Block numbered Three (3) according to recorded plat of DIXON PARK PLACE as recorded in the County Clerk's office of El Paso County, Colorado Also, an equal undivided one twenty fourth (1-24) interest in the Highland Ditch, all in El Paso County, State of Colorado; which said conveyance and Deed of Trust was made to secure to Wm. F. Dixon the payment of the certain promissory note of the said grantor, THE DIXON LAND AND WATER COMPANY, of even date with said Deed of Trust, for the principal sum of eleven thousand six hundred fourteen ($11,614.00) dollars, payable on or before June 25, 1900, and bearing interest from date at the rate of seven (7 per cent.) per cent. per annum, said interest payable semi-annually and,

WHEREAS, it is provided in said Deed of Trust that, in event of the failure or refusal of the said grantor THE DIXON LAND AND WATER COMPANY, to pay said note when due or any part thereof, or the interest thereon according to the tenor thereof, it shall be optional with the said legal holder of said note to declare the whole of said note and indebtedness at once due and full matured, and it shall be lawful and the duty of the said Public Trustee of said El Paso County, Colorado, or his successor in office, upon written Notice and Demand, filed with him by the legal holder of said Note, declaring said default or defaults, or the violation of any of the covenants of said Deed of Trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said property to pay the said indebtedness and the costs of said sale, together with all fees, charges and commissions for said sale,—to advertise and sell said property at the place and in the manner and time as provided in said Deed of Trust and as by law required, and,

WHEREAS, said Deed of Trust contains also, the following provisions, viz: "In case of default in the payment of said promissory note or any part thereof, or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements herein mentioned, then on application of the legal holder of the said note (it shall be the duty of the said Public Trustee), to sell and dispose of said premises, or such part or portion thereof as may not then have been released and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, its successors and assigns therein at Public Auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado or on said premises or on any part thereof, as may be specified in the notice of such sale for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, Sixty (60) days notice having been previously given of the time and place of said sale, by advertising in any newspaper at that time published in the said City of Colorado Springs, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold, and out of the proceeds or avails of such sales, and the purchase money paid thereon, after first paying all costs of advertising sale and conveyance, including the reasonable fees and commissions of the said party of the second part and all other expenses of this Trust, including all monies advanced for taxes and other liens or assessments, with interest thereon at seven (7 per cent.) per cent. per annum, then to pay the said principal of said note whether due or payable by the terms thereof or not, together with the interest due on said note, up to the time of such sale, rendering the overplus, if any, to the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, on reasonable request (and it shall not be obligatory on the purchaser or purchasers at such sale to see to the application of the purchase money); which sale or sales so made shall be a perpetual bar, both at law and in equity, against said party of the first part, its successors and assigns and all other persons claiming the premises aforesaid or any part thereof, by, from, to or under the said party of the first part; in event that the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the fees and commissions, taxes and other charges, hereinbefore provided for, shall not be sufficient to pay said promissory note in full, then the sum so received shall be applied to the extinguishment of said promissory note, whether the same be then due and payable or not, according to the manner hereinafter provided."

"In case of any suit or proceeding in Law or Equity, wherein said party of the second part (the said Public Trustee) shall be made a party by reason of the Trusteeship, under this Deed, he shall be paid his reasonable costs, charges, attorney's and solicitor's fees, in such suit or proceeding by said party of the first part and the same shall be a further charge and lien upon said premises, under this Deed to be paid out of the proceeds of sale thereof, as aforesaid, with interest thereon, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, if not otherwise paid by the said party of the first part; and the said party of the second part, or his successor in Trust, with or without re-advertising, is hereby authorized and empowered to postpone or adjourn said sale from time to time, or any length of time, at his discretion, and also to sell said premises en masse or in separate parcels, as he may deem best, and the said THE DIXON LAND AND WATER COMPANY, for itself its successors and assigns, covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the second part and his successor in Trust, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents, it holds its right to said premises by virtue of a warranty Deed from said Wm. F. Dixon", and,

WHEREAS, the said Deed of Trust also contains the following provisions: "It is expressly stipulated and agreed, anything contained herein to the contrary, notwithstanding, that the said party of the first part is permitted to lay out and plat into Lots, Blocks, Streets, Avenues and Alleys, any part of said above described property and dedicate the Streets, Avenues and Alleys to the Public use, as the said party of the first part may deem best, and the said party of the second part will join in all Deeds and conveyances necessary to properly release and dedicate such Streets, Avenues and Alleys that may be laid out in and over and through said above described property or any part thereof."

"And it is further expressly agreed and stipulated that it is the duty of the said Trustee above named, or his successor in Trust, upon the request of the said party of the first part, to convey, by way of release or otherwise, to the person or persons designated by the said party of the first part, any part of said above described real estate, provided that no Lot now laid out or that may hereafter be laid out upon said premises shall be conveyed by said Trustee, except upon the payment to the said Trustee of at least three-quarters of the price said premises sell for per acre or Lot, who shall apply the amounts so received to the payment of the amount due to the said Wm. F. Dixon under said Note and Deed of Trust until said Note and Deed of Trust are fully paid and satisfied."

"And it is further expressly understood and agreed that, so soon as said principal promissory Note shall have been paid in full with interest thereon, the said Trustee or his successor in Trust shall, by proper Deed of conveyance, release this Deed of Trust and re-convey to the said party of the first part, its successors or assigns, so much of said above described property as shall not have been there before released or conveyed, as herein provided."

"And it is further expressly stipulated and agreed, that the said Trustee above named, or his successor in Trust, shall upon the request of the party of the first part, join with the said party of the first part, in any and all contracts of sale of any of said above described Real Estate, agreeing to convey by way of release or otherwise to the purchaser or purchasers therein designated, any of the above described Real Estate, provided that no Lots shall be sold, and providing, moreover, that the said Trustee shall not be required to make any Deed of conveyance, by way of release or otherwise, under any contract of sale, except upon the payment to him of seventy five (75 per cent.) per cent. of the Gross proceeds of any such sale, of any of said above described Real Estate, and provided further that no payment hereunder to said Trustee shall be less than three hundred ($300.00) per acre"; and,

WHEREAS said tract of land hereinbefore described was, in accordance with the provisions of said Deed of Trust above recited, duly platted and surveyed into Lots, Blocks, Streets, Avenues and Alleys, and said Plat having been duly filed for record June 25th, 1895, and recorded in Plat Book "H," at page 12, in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, State of Colorado; and,

WHEREAS, under and pursuant to the provisions of said Deed of Trust there have been released from said Deed of Trust the following described Lots, parcels and portions of said above described tract of land, to-wit:

Lots seventy two (72) to seventy nine (79) both inclusive, in Block Two (2), said tract; Lots fifty six (56) to sixty one (61) both inclusive, and Lots sixty eight (68), sixty nine (69), sixty seven (67) and seventy (70), Block Three (3), said Tract; Lots eight (8) to thirteen (13), both inclusive, and Lots seventy six (76) and seventy seven (77), and the West seventy five feet of Lots numbered seventy eight (78) to eighty one (81), both inclusive, of Block eight (8),—all in said Tract and Plat, County and State aforesaid; and,

WHEREAS, default has been made by the said grantor, the said THE DIXON LAND & WATER COMPANY, in the payment of said note, only the sum of $277.50 having been paid upon the principal thereof (of date of April 26th, 1895), and the semi-annual interest due upon the 25th day of December, 1898 being due and unpaid; and,

WHEREAS, the said legal holder of said note has elected to declare the whole of said indebtedness due and fully matured, and has duly filed with the said Public Trustee his written Notice and Demand declaring said default in the payment of the said interest, as well as of the taxes for the year 1898, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises, save and except the Lots and portions thereof already released from said Deed of Trust, as above recited, for the purpose of paying the said note and indebtedness and all the costs fees and charges and commissions of said sale and proceedings,

NOW THEREFORE, I, Otis Remick, Public Trustee of the County of El Paso, Colorado, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Deed of Trust and by the statute in such cases made and provided, and in compliance with said Notice and Demand, do hereby give public notice that, on

MONDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1899,

at the hour of two (2) o'clock P M of said date, at the North front door of the County Clerk's office, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, Colorado, (hereby reserving the right to adjourn said sale to some future time, at the same said place, or upon the said premises, according as it may seem most advantageous for the sale of said premises), I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described premises, in parcels or en masse; according as it may seem most advantageous for the sale of said property, and according to the manner which will yield the largest aggregate amount for said premises; giving to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, a certificate or certificates of purchase in writing, reciting the name or names of the purchaser or purchasers, the purchase price, a description of the property and reciting, also, the nature of the estate conveyed to said purchaser by said Trustee, under and by virtue of said Deed of Trust; excepting and excluding from said sale the said lots hereinbefore excepted, to-wit: Lots 72 to 79 both inclusive, Block 2; Lots 56 to 61, both inclusive, and Lots 67, 68, 69, 70, Block 3, Lots 8 to 13, both inclusive, and Lots 76 and 77 and the West 75 feet of Lots 78 to 81, both inclusive, Block 8, of said Tract and Plat, applying the proceeds of said sale (1) to the payment of the costs, fees, charges and commissions of said sale and (2) to the payment of the principal and interest of said note, and all monies advanced for taxes or other charges against said property and (3) rendering the over-plus, if any, to the said grantor its successors or assigns.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colorado, March, 16th, 1899. Otis Remick.
Public Trustee, El Paso County, Colorado.
First Publication, March, 22nd, 1899
Last Publication, May, 24th, 1899.
N. M. CAMPBELL, Atty., 66 Bank Block, Colo. Springs, Colo.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Vogel Cable Construction Co. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Vogel Cable Construction company, duly held at its office in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on March 6th, 1899, called for the purpose of considering the propriety of dissolving said corporation, of which meeting notice was duly given, as provided by law, it was decided by a vote of the entire stock of the corporation that the same be dissolved and that notice of such dissolution be filed and published as required by law.

In witness whereof said corporation has hereunto signed its name and affixed its seal, by its president and secretary, the seventh day of March, 1899 as provided by law.

The Vogel Cable Construction Company,
(Seal) By Geo. M Penny, Jr., President
Wm. C. Pratt, Secretary.
First publication March 15 1899.
Last publication April 19, 1899.

Not a Pretext.

Judge—What pretext did your wife have for beating you?

Mr. Clancy—She had no pretext at all, your honor. 'Twas a stove-lifter she used.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Samuel H. Kinsley, whose postoffice address is Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did, by his certain deed of trust dated Oct. 28, 1895, and recorded Oct. 28, 1895, in book 180, at page 353, of the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee of said county the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of lot number thirty-two (w. ½ of lot 32) in Bristol's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado; which said conveyance and deed of trust was made to secure to Emma V. Wickwire the payment of the seven certain promissory notes of the said grantor, Samuel H. Kinsley, all bearing even date with said deed of trust, as follows: one principal note for the sum of eight hundred ($800.00) dollars payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, said interest evidenced by six interest notes, dated as aforesaid, for the sum of twenty-eight ($28.00) dollars each and payable in six (6), twelve (12), eighteen (18), twenty-four (24) thirty (30) and thirty-six (36) months respectively from the date thereof; and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that, in event of the failure or refusal of said grantor, Samuel H. Kinsley, to pay said notes when due, or either or any of them or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor thereof, or of the taxes on said property, it shall be optional with the legal holder of said note or notes to thereupon declare the whole of said indebtedness due and fully matured, and it shall be lawful for the said public trustee, upon notice and demand, in writing, filed with him by the legal holder of said notes, declaring said default or defaults in the payment of said note or notes, or of the taxes on said property, or the violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said notes, indebtedness and the costs and charges of this proceeding,—to advertise and sell said premises at the place and in the manner and time as provided in said deed of trust and as authorized by the statute in such cases made and provided; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said principal note of $800 and of two of the said interest notes, to wit: those payable April 28, 1898, and Oct. 28, 1898, respectively, as well as of the taxes upon said property for the years 1896 and 1897 (which said taxes should have been paid by said grantor according to the provisions of said deed of trust), and the legal holder of said notes has duly filed with the said public trustee his written notice and demand declaring said defaults and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said notes and indebtedness, together with all accrued interest on the same, according to the tenor thereof, as well as all moneys paid out for taxes and interest on the same; demanding, also, the said advertisement and sale for the purpose of paying the costs and charges of this proceeding.

Now Therefore I Otis Remick, public trustee of the said county and state, do hereby give public notice that, on

MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1899,

at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said date, at the north front door of the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, I will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described property, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust and by law, giving to the purchaser at such sale a certificate of purchase, in writing, reciting the name of the purchaser, the purchase price, a description of the property and giving the date at which the said purchaser will be entitled to a deed to the same unless redeemed in the time and manner by law required; applying the proceeds of said sale: (1) to the payment of the said notes and indebtedness and all interest due at the date of said sale, as well as all moneys advanced for taxes, or other charges against said property which may have been paid by the legal holder of said notes according to the terms and provisions of said deed of trust, and (2), to the payment of the costs, fees and charges of this proceeding (which are a first lien upon said property at said sale), and (3) rendering the over-plus, if any, to the said grantor, his successors or assigns.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo., March 15, 1899. Otis Remick.
Public Trustee, El Paso County, Colo.
First publication March 15, 1899.
Last publication April 12, 1899.
N. M. Campbell, Attorney, 66 Bank block, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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